United Nations S/2008/637

Security Council

Distr.: General
6 October 2008

Original: English

Letter dated 6 October 2008 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

The deployment of the observers of the mission of the European Union observers in the security zones along the borders of Abkhazia and South Ossetia proceeds smoothly. We note that they are beginning to interact with the Russian peacekeepers, who are being withdrawn from those zones. At the same time, the situation remains extremely tense. Dangerous incidents persistently occur in the region.

On 3 October 2008, an unattended automobile towed from the security zone detonated on the territory of the peacekeepers' headquarters in Tskhinval. Seven servicemen, including Ivan Petrik, head of the Joint Staff of the Peacekeeping Forces in South Ossetia, died at the site of the explosion; four people were wounded. According to our data, the car was loaded with up to 20 kilograms of dynamite. On the same day, in the Leninogorsk district, there was an attempt on the life of A. Margiev, head of the local administration. On 5 October in Tskhinval, an employee of a construction company involved in the restoration of the Republic of South Ossetia's residential districts died as a result of firing from the Georgian side. Lastly, a new incident occurred on 6 October. When a column of Russian peacekeepers, who are being withdrawn pursuant to the Medvedev-Sarkozy plan, was proceeding to the north-east of the city of Zugdidi, an unidentified explosive device detonated in front of the lead vehicle. Fortunately, no one was hurt.

We are fully convinced that the Georgian side is not content with a smooth and gradual transfer of functions from the Russian peacekeepers to the European Union observers as was agreed by President Dmitry Medvedev and President Nicolas Sarkozy. The series of terrorist acts seems to have been designed precisely to thwart that process and dramatically exacerbate the situation. We should not like this to happen. As before, we intend to complete the full withdrawal of our military from the territory of Georgia right on time, i.e., by 10 October 2008.

We trust that the United Nations, which has its observers in the regions of Georgia adjacent to Abkhazia, will give the most serious consideration to such provocations by the Georgian side and do everything necessary to prevent them from occurring in the future.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Vitaly **Churkin**

08-53793 (E) 071008

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Security Council

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8 October 2008

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Letter dated 2 October 2008 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), I have the honour to transmit the attached report on the international security presence in Kosovo covering the period from 1 to 31 July 2008 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would bring it to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **Ban** Ki-moon

08-54090 (E) 151008

Annex

Monthly report to the United Nations on the operations of the Kosovo Force

1. This report covers the period from 1 to 31 July 2008.

2. As at 31 July 2008, the total number of troops in theatre was 14,409. This includes 2,173 troops from countries that are not members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

3. There was no change to the status of NATO and non-NATO nation contributions during the reporting period.

Political situation

4. Representatives from 37 countries and 16 international organizations met in Brussels on 11 July 2008 for an international donors' conference led by the European Commission. The conference succeeded in obtaining pledges from participants totalling €1.2 billion.

5. Serbia's parliament approved a new Government, led by Prime Minister Mirko Cvetković and made up of a pro-European bloc and the Socialists. Ministers Jeremić and Šutanovac remain at the head of their respective foreign affairs and defence ministries, while Goran Bogdanović became the new minister for Kosovo and Metohija.

6. On 21 July 2008, the Serbian Government announced the arrest in Belgrade of suspected war criminal and former Bosnian Serb political leader Radovan Karadžić, after more than a decade on the run.

Security situation

7. On 3 July 2008, an explosion occurred at the local market in Uroševac (Multinational Task Force East), likely from a handmade bomb.

8. On 4 July 2008, 20 Kosovo Serbs and 20 Kosovo Albanians demonstrated against a water-pipe installation project in Suvi Do (Multinational Task Force North). Three Kosovo Albanians were detained by the Kosovo Police Service. On 7 July, 20 Kosovo Serbs and 50 Kosovo Albanians gathered to protest against the water-pipe project. On 24 July, 50 Kosovo Serbs gathered to prevent work starting on the water-pipe project.

9. On 6 July 2008, an improvised explosive device pointing at a fuel tank was discovered in Vragolija (Multinational Task Force Centre). The device comprised a rocket launcher connected to a timer and did not work owing to battery failure. In Stimlje (Multinational Task Force East), a hand grenade exploded in front of a shop causing only minor material damage.

10. On 7 July 2008, around 200 Kosovo Albanians demonstrated against a toxic truck convoy at the Trepca factory in Mitrovica (Multinational Task Force North). There were 120 demonstrators the following day and 100 on 9 July. Also on 7 July, an altercation between Kosovo Serbs and Kosovo Albanians occurred near the "three towers" neighbourhood in Mitrovica. These incidents in Mitrovica ended

peacefully, but the Kosovo Police Service closed the footbridge near the three towers for a short time.

11. On 9 July 2008, an explosive device was thrown at an Internet cafe in Gnjilane (Multinational Task Force East) causing only minor damage.

12. On 12 July 2008, a hand grenade exploded in the yard of a Kosovo Albanian in Zahac (Multinational Task Force West) causing only minor damage.

13. On 16 July 2008, in Suvi Do, a vehicle was stopped by the Kosovo Police Service on suspicion of fuel smuggling. The incident escalated when 20 Kosovo Albanians started to fight with the Police. The Police asked for reinforcement and the incident ended with two Police officers slightly injured.

14. On 20 July 2008, an explosion occurred at the local market in Lipljan (Multinational Task Force East). A KFOR explosive ordnance disposal team was called in to investigate. No injuries were reported.

15. On 21 July 2008, an explosion occurred in a discotheque in Kamenica (Multinational Task Force East). Two Kosovo Albanians were injured in the blast.

16. On 22, 23 and 24 July 2008, 50 Kosovo Albanians demonstrated against the toxic trucks in Mitrovica. Between 10 and 15 people were briefly detained for blocking the main supply road.

17. On 27 July 2008, an explosion occurred in front of a Kosovo Albanian house in Crnoljevo (Multinational Task Force Centre). The owner of the house was not injured in the incident.

18. On 28, 29, 30 and 31 July 2008, 50 Kosovo Albanians protested peacefully against the toxic trucks in Mitrovica.

19. On 31 July 2008, an explosion occurred in a fuel station in Malo Rudare (Multinational Task Force North). Only minor damage was reported.

20. During the reporting period, there were no significant acts of violence or threats against KFOR.

Organized crime and weapons

21. A total of 380 incidents were reported during the month of July, compared with 392 during the previous month. Out of the 380 incidents, 19 were related to drugs; 29 to counterfeit currency or documents; 11 to smuggling; 8 to explosions; 135 to miscellaneous criminal incidents; 98 to possession of illegal weapons; 22 to weapons and ammunition seizures; and 58 to unexploded ordnance. The total number of reported incidents has decreased slightly for the fourth consecutive month. However, the amount of illegal weapons found within the area of responsibility remains high.

KFOR operations

22. The overall Multinational Task Force posture has not changed in July. KFOR units continued to focus on maintaining a safe and secure environment and freedom of movement throughout Kosovo, as well as on preventing non-compliant-group activities. Multinational Task Force North was reinforced by four to five additional companies and Multinational Task Force Centre by two companies. KFOR

conducted different exercises to validate the provision of short-notice reinforcements between the different Multinational Task Forces.

Compliance with the Statement of Principles of the Commander of the Kosovo Force and regulation 1999/8 of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo

23. The disciplinary board met once in July to study cases of unauthorized absence shorter than seven days and one case of misuse of drugs. These cases were not considered major acts of non-compliance.

Kosovo Protection Corps

24. The current active personnel establishment of the Kosovo Protection Corps is 2,865. There are 175 active ethnic minority members (6.1 per cent of the total force), including 155 men and 20 women. There are still 130 vacant minority posts to be filled on the active personnel establishment list. The reserve personnel establishment list remains unchanged compared with the previous month.

25. The Kosovo Protection Corps training mainly focused on train-the-trainer activities to enhance both the Corps and the civilian authorities' knowledge of emergency management. These activities include basic English and computer training. The institutional training of the Corps closed down during the summer holiday. The Corps managed 16 different cases, including humanitarian projects, Kosovo-wide.

26. During the month of July, 6 ceremonies involving 51 members of the Kosovo Protection Corps took place. No incidents were reported.

27. The start of the recruitment process for a Kosovo Security Force in July affected the morale of members of the Kosovo Protection Corps who remain uncertain as to their future, in particular those who will not be selected to join a Kosovo Security Force. On 10 July 2008, at a meeting between the Commander of KFOR and the Commander of the Kosovo Protection Corps, the latter stated that the activities of the Corps were continuing as normal. The Corps needs to be reassured about the dissolution process and the resettlement programme.

Conclusion

28. The security situation remained calm during the month of July 2008. There were no significant threats against KFOR and the overall Multinational Task Force posture has not changed. KFOR continues to stand ready to deal with unrest or violence, regardless of where it comes from.

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Security Council

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8 October 2008

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Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions including resolution 1808 of 15 April 2008 (S/RES/1808),

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 23 July 2008 (S/2008/480) and 3 October 2008 (S/2008/631),

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations mission for a new period terminating on 15 February 2009;

2. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

08-54418 (E) 091008

United Nations S/2008/640

Security Council

Distr.: General
8 October 2008

Original: English

Letter dated 2 September 2008 from the Permanent Representative of Uruguay to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour of addressing you regarding the meeting of the Deputy Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Deputy Ministers of Defence of the 2 x 9 Mechanism on Haiti, which took place on 29 August in Montevideo, Uruguay.

In that respect, I am attaching the communiqué released at that meeting (see annex).

I would appreciate it if the present letter and its annex were distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) José Luis **Cancela**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Uruguay to the United Nations

08-54262 (E) 091008 091008

Annex to the letter dated 2 September 2008 from the Permanent Representative of Uruguay to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]

Meeting of Deputy Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Deputy Ministers for Defence of the "2 x 9 Mechanism" on Haiti

Montevideo, Uruguay, 29 August 2008

Joint communiqué

The meeting of the Deputy Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Deputy Ministers of Defence of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay, the Latin American countries that contribute troops to the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), was held in Montevideo, Uruguay on 29 August 2008. Also present were representatives of the Government of Haiti (Patrick Ellie, head of the Presidential Security Commission), of the two current Latin American members of the Security Council (Costa Rica and Panama), and of Mexico and Colombia as observers, together with the Secretary-General's Deputy Special Representative in Haiti, Luiz Carlos Da Costa, and the Secretary for Political Affairs of the Organization of American States (OAS), Dante Caputo.

The Deputy Ministers for Foreign Affairs and the Deputy Ministers of Defence of the "2 x 9 Mechanism":

1. Reaffirmed their support for the Government of President René Préval owing to its determination to take up the challenges posed by the problems relating to Haiti's security, institutional reconstruction and socio-economic recovery, in an inclusive and democratic manner.

2. Welcomed the appointment of Michele Pierre-Louis as the new Prime Minister and urged all political leaders to help form a new Government as soon as possible in order to continue the tasks of public administration that, with the support of the international community, would advance the internal stabilization process, consolidate the significant progress made in recent years, and continue the work of identifying sustainable solutions to the urgent problems still faced by the people of Haiti. They encouraged continued dialogue and the shaping of a broad democratic consensus that included leaders of the country's productive sector.

3. Expressed their conviction that foremost responsibility for the sustainability of achievements in the area of security, and institutional and socio-economic development in Haiti lay with the Government and people of Haiti, with the support of MINUSTAH during the current stage. In that regard, they reiterated their view that the mandate should be renewed for twelve months and stated that, under the terms of reference outlined in Security Council resolutions 1542 (2004), 1608 (2005), 1702 (2006), 1743 (2007) and 1780 (2007), MINUSTAH should gradually realign its priorities, as the situation in the country evolved. They proposed that MINUSTAH should play a larger role in activities to strengthen the country's institutions and production infrastructure. They endorsed the work of Peru in coordinating the Group of Friends of Haiti within the Security Council to promote

the renewal of the Mission's mandate, and thanked Costa Rica and Panama for their full collaboration in this regard.

4. Noted that the progress made in building institutional capacity and strengthening public administration should be intensified significantly. Accordingly, they invited the Haitian authorities to continue adopting the necessary measures to ensure that the public institutions functioned normally and efficiently as soon as possible.

5. Reaffirmed their total support for the work of MINUSTAH in assisting the Haitian Government and people, while expressing their firm decision to continue helping to improve security, protect and promote human rights, and build institutional capacity, which are all essential pillars for enhancing the democratic governance of the country and laying the foundation for sustainable, just and equitable economic development. They urged the countries participating in the Mechanism to consider increasing the number of women in their national contingents to MINUSTAH. They also advocated the adoption, within the framework of MINUSTAH, of initiatives designed to enhance socio-economic development, such as the creation, announced by Peru and Argentina, of a joint group of military engineers to provide the Haitian people with increased access to potable water and to improve road infrastructure.

6. Welcomed the adoption of a new electoral law and expressed their hope that the forthcoming elections to renew one-third of the Senate would be held shortly.

7. Noted that the collaboration between MINUSTAH and the Haitian National Police had contributed significantly to stabilizing security in the country's urban areas, especially in Port-au-Prince; nevertheless, they were concerned that the security situation was still fragile in some parts of the country.

8. Expressed their full support for the Haitian authorities in their actions to strengthen the rule of law and the country's institutions, and reiterated their support for initiatives to combat corruption, drug-trafficking and impunity. They welcomed the progress made in reforming the justice system, particularly the adoption of the relevant legislation, and urged the Haitian authorities to collaborate in the overall reform of the Judiciary, the Haitian National Police and the prison system.

9. Underscored the efforts made by the Haitian Government, in close collaboration with MINUSTAH, to enhance the professionalization of the Haitian National Police in accomplishing its task of protecting the population and urged donor countries to increase their support for the Haitian National Police by providing or loaning appropriate equipment and specialized training systems.

10. Welcomed the joint efforts of the Haitian authorities and MINUSTAH to manage and secure Haiti's land borders. At the same time, they considered that there had been limited progress in securing the maritime borders. In this regard, they welcomed and expressed their appreciation for the contribution of the Uruguayan Government, which had sent a reconnaissance aircraft, and for the deployment of 16 patrol boats in Haiti to support the strategy of integrated management of the country's borders, reinforce border security in the country and, consequently, reduce human trafficking and the illicit trafficking in arms, drugs and contraband, and increase tax collection and income, which would translate into substantial improvements for the Haitian population.

11. Emphasized the need for MINUSTAH to continue building its capacity to implement the aspect of its mandate relating to providing support for strengthening the State apparatus. They urged the Haitian authorities to make the fullest possible use of this capacity in order to strengthen Haiti's institutions and improve the effectiveness, transparency and quality of public administration.

12. Expressed their support for the collaboration that MINUSTAH provides to the Haitian State to reduce community violence, particularly the labour-intensive projects implemented by MINUSTAH.

13. Stressed that, while the food and energy crisis is a global challenge, in Haiti, its effects are particularly severe and could undermine much of the progress achieved in recent years. They expressed concern over the fact that the crisis has been used by those seeking to destabilize the country.

14. Affirmed the importance of continued support for MINUSTAH activities relating to quick impact projects, as a mechanism to provide a fast response to the country's basic needs.

15. Emphasized that the socio-economic development of Haiti and, consequently, the country's stability, called for sustained cooperation from the international community; therefore, they again urged donors to increase their support to the country through the relevant bilateral, regional and multilateral mechanisms. They also advocated effective coordination between the Haitian Government, MINUSTAH and donors so as to ensure the satisfactory management of cooperation in the country.

16. Welcomed the work of the Organization of American States (OAS) and, in particular, its support for the process of improving public administration in Haiti and for preparing the Haitian civil status register. They also urged OAS and the United Nations to continue working together on electoral and security issues and national capacity-building.

17. Expressed their support for the recently-announced Security Council visit to Haiti, which would allow the Council to observe first hand the country's most pressing needs. They also stated that representatives of the "2 x 9 Mechanism" should accompany this visit.

18. Welcomed the spirit of cooperation and solidarity with which the MINUSTAH Latin American contingents carried out their task of stabilizing the country and laying the foundations for its political, economic and social recovery. At the same time, they reaffirmed their commitment to the people and Government of Haiti and to the Stabilization Mission.

19. Affirmed their interest in seeing other Latin American countries joining MINUSTAH, reflecting their willingness to collaborate in the development and stabilization of Haiti.

20. Expressed their appreciation for the work of the Secretary-General's Special Representative in Haiti, Hédi Annabi, and for his contribution to the work of the coordination mechanism.

21. Accepted by acclamation the offer of Paraguay to host the next meeting of the "2 x 9 Mechanism".

22. Expressed their appreciation to the people and Government of Uruguay for their hospitality during the meeting.

23. Entrusted the Government of Uruguay with the task of transmitting the observations of the members of the Mechanism, including the following, to the Government of Haiti and to the United Nations, through the Security Council and the Secretary-General:

I. We consider that, to date, MINUSTAH has made significant progress in its core task of helping to restore stability and establish a security; as a consequence, and unlike the situation four years ago, the Haitian State, through a democratic Government, the outcome of free elections observed by the international community, exercises authority throughout the country.

II. We conclude that the MINUSTAH mandate to promote lasting security is making progress, largely owing to specific training activities to support and strengthen the national security agencies. We therefore believe that the international community's Mission should envisage a new phase, where the emphasis would be placed on helping build the State's institutional capacity, and making substantial progress in the areas of social and economic development, basic services, administration of justice and infrastructure.

III. It is essential to ensure security in order to advance towards these objectives, but it is also necessary to understand that, unless the Haitian State is really strengthened, there is political dialogue, and a basic level of human development, the conditions that prompted the United Nations to take action, will persist.

IV. We believe that the international community should maintain and increase in the medium and long terms its political and financial commitments as well as its presence on the ground. To that end, the United Nations should establish an appropriate and effective system for coordinating international cooperation and donations for Haiti, while building the capacity of the Haitian Government to enable it to direct such coordination towards the country's priorities so as to make full use of the contribution of the agencies of the United Nations system, international financial cooperation organizations, aid agencies, and countries that are donors or friends. We welcome the Haitian Government's approval of the Strategic National Growth and Poverty Reduction Document and the Haitian National Food Security and Development Programme.

V. The initial achievements of MINUSTAH require continued cooperation from the international community to achieve an enabling environment for socio-economic development.

Consequently, we hope that these observations will be reflected in the next mandate that the United Nations assigns to the Mission in Haiti, and will be taken into consideration by the countries and organizations willing to cooperate with the Government and people of Haiti.

United Nations S/2008/641

Security Council

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9 October 2008
English
Original: French

Letter dated 8 October 2008 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform the Security Council of the latest developments that have occurred in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

On Wednesday, 8 October 2008, at 4 a.m. local time, troops of the regular army of Rwanda launched an offensive against the locality of Rumangabo, a key point on the Goma-Rutshuru road.

A detachment of troops of the regular army of Rwanda was observed between the localities of Bunangana and Kibumba, situated in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

This resumption of hostilities has caused large numbers of people to flee the areas of combat, adding to the 1.6 million Congolese who have already been internally displaced.

A concentration of Rwandan regular forces has also been observed in Gisenyi, a Rwandan town neighbouring Goma in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. An attack by Rwanda on the town of Goma seems imminent, possibly within hours.

My Government notes that this escalation in tension provoked by Rwanda is part of an orchestrated attempt to sabotage all of the peace processes in the region, to destroy the hard won successes of the democratic process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and to prolong the state of permanent conflict in pursuit of secret objectives.

Once again, Rwanda is proving beyond doubt that it is the main obstacle to peace in the region.

The recent declarations and barely concealed threats by the President of Rwanda, as reported in the press, fall within that logic of war and death (see interview with the Belgian newspaper Le Soir, of 6 September 2008).

My Government therefore calls on the Security Council to:

1. Strongly condemn these new acts of aggression by Rwanda and this further violation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

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2. Demand the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Rwandan troops;

3. Hold Rwanda responsible for the grave violations of human rights and of international humanitarian law, including the new displacement of populations within the country;

4. Assume its responsibilities under the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations to put an end to these acts of aggression on the part of Rwanda.

My Government invites the Council to take action on this request and would be grateful if you could arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ileka **Atoki**
Ambassador

United Nations S/2008/642

Security Council

Distr.: General
13 October 2008

Original: English

Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, Italy, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Spain, United States of America and Uruguay: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on Haiti, in particular its resolutions 1780 (2007), 1743 (2007), 1702 (2006), 1658 (2006), 1608 (2005), 1576 (2004) and 1542 (2004),

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and unity of Haiti,

Reaffirming its support to the Government of Haiti and *welcoming* the recent formation of the Government of the Prime Minister Michèle Pierre-Louis and the approval of her Government's General Policy Declaration by the Parliament as steps towards providing governance, stability and democracy in Haiti, and as a new opportunity to place the long-term reform process back on track,

Encouraging the Government of Haiti and all the other relevant Haitian political, social and economic actors to strengthen democratic dialogue and forge the widest and most inclusive possible consensus, *recognizing* that leadership and constant political will of the Government of Haiti among the relevant Haitian actors is needed to strengthen governance and national capacities to address the highest priority issues in its national agenda,

Recognizing the devastation that has been suffered by the people of Haiti during the current hurricane season and the immediate, medium- and long-term damage done to the agricultural and infrastructure sectors as well as its impact on Haiti's stability and security situation,

Acknowledging the challenges facing the government to coordinate the delivery of humanitarian relief and to start the recovery efforts, as well as the need to establish a disaster and risk reduction strategy,

Recognizing that the rapid rise in global food and fuel prices continues to pose a significant threat to the overall process of stabilization in Haiti and has adversely effected the political, security, humanitarian, social, economic and development fields; and encouraging the international community to continue to support Haiti in this regard,

08-54890 (E) 141008

Recognizing the inter-connected nature of the challenges in Haiti, reaffirming that sustainable progress on security, the rule of law and institutional reform, national reconciliation and development are mutually reinforcing, and welcoming the continuing efforts of the Government of Haiti and the international community to address these challenges,

Recognizing that respect for human rights, due process, addressing the issue of criminality and putting an end to impunity are essential to ensuring the rule of law and security in Haiti,

Commending the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) for continuing to assist the Government of Haiti to ensure a secure and stable environment and *deploring* again the violence which took place on April 2008, the Security Council *reiterates* its deep regret about the loss of life and the attacks against MINUSTAH facilities and United Nations personnel and *commends* the measures taken by MINUSTAH, *expressing* gratitude to the troops and police personnel of MINUSTAH and to their countries and paying tribute to those injured or killed in the line of duty,

Acknowledging some improvements in recent months in the security situation but noting that the security situation remains fragile,

Emphasizing the importance of cooperation between Haiti and neighbouring and regional states in effectively managing and securing both Haiti's land and maritime territorial borders, and in line with the shared interest to secure these borders,

Underscoring that international illicit trafficking of persons, drugs and arms continues to affect the stability of Haiti,

Emphasizing the role of regional organizations in the ongoing process of stabilization and reconstruction of Haiti and *calling on* MINUSTAH to continue to work closely with the Organization of the American States (OAS) and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), *taking note* of the Joint Communiqué of the Consultative Group 2x9 on Haiti of 29 August 2008 (S/2008/640),

Stressing the importance of establishing credible, competent and transparent governance, and encouraging the Government of Haiti to further strengthen state institutions,

Welcoming the initial recommendations of the Consultative Commission on Prolonged Pretrial Detention, and expressing its strong support for further efforts on this issue as well as in addressing in an effective and timely manner the issue of prison overcrowding,

Calling on the Government of Haiti, in coordination with the international community, to continue to advance security sector reform, in particular as called for in the Haitian National Police (HNP) Reform Plan adopted by the Government of Haiti on 8 August 2006 as well as reinforcing the efforts to reform the critical judiciary and correctional systems,

Welcoming the initial steps taken towards strengthening the judicial system in accordance with the national justice reform plan, including judicial institution modernization and improvement in the access to justice, which are crucial aspects of Haiti's reconstruction and stabilization,

Welcoming the adoption of the new electoral law and looking for its early implementation in view of the forthcoming elections and also *welcoming* the support of the OAS to update the Haitian voter registry and *calling on* the Haitian authorities, with the continued support of donors and partners of Haiti and regional organizations as well as MINUSTAH and the United Nations system, to establish permanent and effective electoral institutions, and to hold elections consistent with Haiti's constitutional and legal requirements,

Underlining the need for the quick implementation of highly effective and visible labour intensive projects that help create jobs and deliver basic social services,

Acknowledging the efforts undertaken by Haitian authorities and the contributions of the international community and the United Nations system, supported by MINUSTAH, to respond to the humanitarian and other needs of disaster-affected people, and stressing the importance for future actions in this regard to be fully coordinated among donors and partners of Haiti, with the Government of Haiti as well as within the United Nations system,

Recognizing the importance of long-term commitment of international donors and partners of Haiti, encouraging them to continue strengthening their levels of assistance,

Stressing the need to reinforce the capacities of the Government of Haiti and its institutions, in particular in the coordination of international cooperation,

Welcoming the Secretary-General's report S/2008/586 of 27 August 2008,

Determining that the situation in Haiti continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region, despite the progress achieved thus far,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, as described in section 1 of operative paragraph 7 of resolution 1542 (2004),

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of MINUSTAH as contained in its resolutions 1542 (2004), 1608 (2005), 1702 (2006), 1743 (2007), and 1780 (2007) until 15 October 2009, with the intention of further renewal;

2. *Expresses* its satisfaction with the reconfiguration of the Mission carried out in accordance with resolution 1780 (2007), and endorses the recommendation made by the Secretary-General in paragraph 20 of his report S/2008/586 to maintain the current Mission configuration until the planned substantial increase of the Haitian National Police capacity allows for a reassessment of the situation, taking into account the need to adjust MINUSTAH's composition and realign its activities to reflect the changing circumstances and priorities on the ground, including the need to further strengthen the training of the Haitian National Police;

3. *Decides*, therefore, that MINUSTAH will continue to consist of a military component of up to 7,060 troops of all ranks and of a police component of a total of 2,091 police;

4. *Recognizes* the ownership and primary responsibility of the Government and the people of Haiti over all aspects of the country's stabilization, *recognizes* the role of MINUSTAH in supporting the Government's efforts in this regard, and *encourages* the Government of Haiti to continue to take full advantage of

international support to enhance its capacity, which is indispensable for the sustainable success of MINUSTAH;

5. *Expresses* its full support for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, notably in his efforts related to improving stability and governance in close cooperation with the Government of Haiti, and reaffirms his authority in the coordination and conduct of all activities of United Nations agencies, funds, and programmes in Haiti;

6. *Reaffirms* its call upon MINUSTAH to support the political process under way in Haiti, including through the good offices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, and, in cooperation with the Government of Haiti, to promote an all-inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation, and to provide logistical and security assistance for the upcoming electoral process, in particular the elections which were scheduled to take place in November 2007, to fill the Senate seats that were left vacant with the end of the mandate of one third of the Senators on 8 May 2008;

7. *Recognizes* the importance of resolving political differences through dialogue and *encourages* the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to facilitate this dialogue between the Government of Haiti and all relevant political actors in order to ensure that the democratically elected political institutions can continue carrying forward the reform work laid out in the National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction Paper (DSNCRP);

8. *Welcomes* the continuing contribution of MINUSTAH to the Government of Haiti's efforts to build institutional capacity at all levels and *calls upon* MINUSTAH, consistent with its mandate, to expand such support to strengthen self-sustaining state institutions, especially outside Port-au-Prince, including through the provision of specialized expertise to key ministries and institutions;

9. *Requests* that MINUSTAH continue its support of the HNP as deemed necessary to ensure security in Haiti, and encourages MINUSTAH and the Government of Haiti to continue to undertake coordinated deterrent actions to decrease the level of crime and violence;

10. *Recognizes* the need for improving and enhancing the efforts in the implementation of the HNP Reform Plan and *requests* MINUSTAH, consistent with its mandate, to remain engaged in assisting the Government of Haiti to reform and restructure the HNP notably by supporting the monitoring, mentoring, training and vetting of police personnel and strengthening of institutional and operational capacities, while working to recruit sufficient individual police officers to serve as instructors and mentors of the HNP, consistent with its overall strategy to progressively transfer geographic and functional responsibility for conventional law and order duties to its Haitian counterparts in accordance with the HNP Reform Plan;

11. *Invites* Member States, including neighbouring and regional States, in coordination with MINUSTAH, to engage with the Government of Haiti to address cross-border illicit trafficking of persons, drugs, arms and other illegal activities, and to contribute to strengthening HNP capacity in these areas;

12. *Requests* MINUSTAH to provide technical expertise in support of the efforts of the Government to pursue an integrated border management approach,

with emphasis on state capacity-building, and *underlines* the need for coordinated international support for Government efforts in this area;

13. *Welcomes* the imminent deployment of MINUSTAH's sixteen maritime patrol boats in support of the Haitian National Police's Coast Guard responsibilities in protecting and patrolling the maritime borders of Haiti;

14. *Recognizes* the need for MINUSTAH to continue its efforts to patrol along maritime and land border areas in support of border security activities by the HNP, and *encourages* MINUSTAH to continue discussions with the Government of Haiti and Member States to assess the threats along Haiti's land and maritime borders;

15. *Requests* the United Nations country team, and *calls upon* all actors, to complement security and development operations undertaken by the Government of Haiti with the support of MINUSTAH with activities aimed at effectively improving the living conditions of the concerned populations and *requests* MINUSTAH to continue to implement quick-impact projects;

16. *Condemns* any attack against personnel or facilities from MINUSTAH and *demands* that no acts of intimidation or violence be directed against the United Nations and associated personnel or facilities or other actors engaged in humanitarian, development or peacekeeping work;

17. *Welcomes* the steps taken towards the reform of rule of law institutions, *requests* MINUSTAH to continue to provide necessary support in this regard, and *encourages* the Haitian authorities to take full advantage of that support, notably in modernizing key legislation and in the implementation of the justice reform plan, the establishment of the Superior Council of the Judiciary, the reorganization and standardization of court registration processes and the management of cases, and the need to address the issue of prolonged pretrial detentions;

18. *Encourages* also the implementation of the strategic plan of the National Prison Administration, and supports the strengthening of the Mission's capacity, as referred to in paragraph 42 of the Secretary-General's report (S/2008/586), in particular to address prison overcrowding, and requests MINUSTAH to remain engaged in supporting the mentoring and training of corrections personnel and strengthening of institutional and operational capacities;

19. *Requests* MINUSTAH to continue to pursue its community violence reduction approach, including through support to the National Commission on Disarmament, Dismantlement and Reintegration and concentrating its efforts on labour-intensive projects, the development of a weapons registry, the revision of current laws on importation and possession of arms, reform of the weapons permit system and the promotion of a national community policing doctrine;

20. *Reaffirms* MINUSTAH's human rights mandate and calls on the Haitian authorities to continue their efforts to promote and protect human rights, and calls on MINUSTAH to continue to provide human rights training to the HNP and other relevant institutions, including the correctional services;

21. *Strongly condemns* the grave violations against children affected by armed violence, as well as widespread rape and other sexual abuse of girls, and *requests* MINUSTAH to continue to promote and protect the rights of women and

children as set out in Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000), 1612 (2005), and 1820 (2008);

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to ensure full compliance of all MINUSTAH personnel with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse, and to keep the Council informed, and *urges* troop-contributing countries to ensure that acts involving their personnel are properly investigated and punished;

23. *Calls upon* MINUSTAH and the United Nations country team to further enhance their coordination and, in concert with the Government of Haiti and international partners, help ensure greater efficiency in the implementation of the National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction Paper (DSNCRP) in order to achieve progress in the area of socio-economic development, which was recognized essential for the stability in Haiti in the Consolidation Plan of the Secretary-General, and address urgent development problems, in particular those caused by recent hurricanes;

24. *Recognizes* the need for a high-level donor conference to lend its support to the DSNCRP, and in this regard calls upon the international community, in particular donor countries and partners of Haiti and multilateral institutions, in cooperation with the Haitian authorities, to devise and implement under the leadership of the Haitian authorities, an efficient aid coordination system, based on mutual responsibility, which would focus on short-term immediate needs, as well as medium- and long-term reconstruction requirements, and also *encourages* donors and partners of Haiti to accelerate the disbursement of their pledges as a contribution to development and stability in Haiti;

25. *Welcomes* progress made by MINUSTAH in communications and public outreach strategy, and requests it to continue these activities;

26. *Welcomes* the work done by the Secretary-General to develop five benchmarks and indicators to measure progress being made towards the consolidation of stability in Haiti and *requests* the Secretary-General to continue updating the Consolidation Plan on the basis of the outline provided, in consultation with the Government of Haiti, taking into account the DSNCRP, as appropriate, and to inform the Council accordingly in his reports;

27. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the implementation of MINUSTAH's mandate semi-annually and not later than 45 days prior to its expiration;

28. *Requests* also the Secretary-General to include in his reports a comprehensive assessment of threats to security in Haiti, taking into account a review of the activities and composition of MINUSTAH, its coordination with the United Nations country team and other development actors and the need for poverty eradication and sustainable development in Haiti, and to propose, as appropriate, options to reshape the composition of MINUSTAH;

29. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

United Nations S/2008/643

Security Council

Distr.: General
13 October 2008

Original: English

Identical letters dated 10 October 2008 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to submit herewith the letter sent on 6 October 2008 by Saeed Jalili, Secretary of the Supreme National Security Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran, to Javier Solana, High Representative for the Common Foreign and Security Policy and Secretary-General of the Council of the European Union and Representative of the six countries, as well as to the Foreign Ministers of the "five plus one" group of countries (see annex). I would highly appreciate it if you could bring the contents of the present letter and its annex to the attention of the members of the Security Council and circulate it as a document of the Council.

(*Signed*) Eshagh **Al Habib**
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires, a.i.

08-54799 (E) 161008

Annex to the identical letters dated 10 October 2008 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

In the Name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful,

In view of the Geneva Talks and the emphasis of both sides on presenting a clear response to each other, the Islamic Republic of Iran, in its letter of 5 August 2008, expressed its readiness to offer transparent response vis-à-vis receiving clear replies to its questions.

Soon after, while welcoming this approach, you asked in your telephone conversation of 11 August 2008 that our deputies have a meeting to discuss these ambiguities and questions. However, despite the readiness of the Islamic Republic of Iran, your deputy was not ready to have this meeting even 17 days after that date. Following our conversation, which was characterized by you as serious, substantive and successful, your representative stated that he would raise the serious questions of the Islamic Republic of Iran with other members. Ten days later he stated in a telephone contact that the [Political] Directors of the six countries will meet in Washington, D.C., and later their foreign ministers will confer in New York to review and answer the questions raised by the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It is interesting for the international community to see that in the course of talks when a rational question is raised, the other party to the talks resorts to levers of pressure instead of offering answers to questions and trying to remove ambiguities. In the judgment of the world community, this unreasonable behaviour is an indication of the lack of a clear response to the principled questions of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It also reinforces the doubt that some powers look at talks as merely a tactical and temporary tool. The absence of civilized tradition of dialogue among certain powers that prefer to use levers of pressure against nations instead of reasoning is not an unknown matter to the world community.

About six months ago, the Islamic Republic of Iran proposed a package of proposals, based on its actual capabilities and capacities, for the purpose of paving the way for talks on common concerns with collective commitments to have a world based on justice, peace and tranquillity. You are fully aware of the main building blocks of our package for a world free of weapons of mass destruction, collective efforts for nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. It appears that these proposals are not pleasing for those powers that have worked for many years to stockpile and proliferate nuclear weapons.

There is no doubt that accepting this proposal, trying not to miss the time and the opportunity and avoiding illogical behaviour, could have given us a solid base for constructive cooperative relationships.

Saeed **Jalili**
Secretary of the Supreme National Security Council
of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Javier **Solana**
High Representative for the Common Foreign and
Security Policy and Secretary-General of the Council of the
European Union and representative of the six countries

cc:
Yang Jiechi
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China

Bernard **Kouchner**
Minister for Foreign and European Affairs of the French Republic

Frank-Walter **Steinmeier**
Deputy Federal Chancellor and Federal Minister for
Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany

Sergei Viktrorovich **Lavrov**
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation

David **Miliband**
Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Condoleezza **Rice**
Secretary of State of the United States of America

United Nations S/2008/644

Security Council

Distr.: General
13 October 2008

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Permanent Mission of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations

New York

10 October 2008

132.61/RDCONU/A1/645/08

Sir,

On instructions from my Government, and further to my letter dated 8 October 2008, I have the honour to transmit to you the following:

1. An information note from the communications unit of the Amani Programme;

2. A series of photographs providing irrefutable proof of Rwanda's involvement in the recent clashes in North Kivu.

My Government reiterates the content of its letter of 8 October 2008, and insists that this renewed act of aggression by Rwanda should be strongly condemned.

I would particularly draw the attention of the Security Council to the seized shovels shown in the photographs. They have all the hallmarks of those used by the Rwandan contingent of the African Union/United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID).

We would recall that the Rwandan contingent in Darfur is led by General Karake Karenzi. My Government wishes to point out that this individual, at the time a colonel in the Armée patriotique rwandaise (APR), led the operations of the Rwandan army in Manono (North Katanga) in 1999, at a time of large-scale massacres and serious human rights violations.

Moreover, the same individual was in command of the APR forces on 5 June 2000 in Kisangani, where Rwandan and Ugandan forces clashed, destroying half of the town and drawing the condemnation of the Security Council, which reacted as follows in its resolution 1304 (2000): "*demands* that Ugandan and Rwandan forces as well as forces of the Congolese armed opposition and other armed groups immediately and completely withdraw from Kisangani, and *calls on* all parties to the Ceasefire Agreement to respect the demilitarization of the city and its environs".

His Excellency Mr. **Zhang** Yesui
President of the Security Council

08-54960 (E) 211008 231008

For the sake of the prestige and good reputation of peacekeeping operations, my Government in addition requests the Security Council to act to bring an end to the scandalous presence of a war criminal in a peacekeeping operation.

My Government invites the Council to take action on this request and would be grateful if you could arrange for this letter and its annexes to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(*Signed*) Atoki **Ileka**
Ambassador

Information note

The Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (FARDC) put on display proof of the presence of Rwandan troops in Rumangabo, Democratic Republic of the Congo

Following the fighting in Rumangabo, North Kivu, last Tuesday, 7 October, the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (FARDC) seized a number of military items belonging to the Rwandan army.

According to Colonel Delphin Kahimbi, deputy operations commander of the eighth military district, the items consist of documents, identity papers, weapons, Rwandan franc banknotes found on dead bodies, campaign equipment and personal equipment belonging to the Rwandan army.

In the presence of the governor of North Kivu and the national coordinator of the Amani Programme, Colonel Kahimbi explained that the items found in the theatre of operations prove irrefutably that Rwandan troops were involved, alongside elements of the National Congress for the Defence of the People (CNDP). The items, recognizable through containing writing in English and Kinyarwanda, also made clear their Rwandan origin, the units from which the troops came and even included the mission orders of the soldiers on the battlefield.

Documentary proof included health insurance cards issued by the Rwandan Ministry of Defence; mission orders for members of the Rwandan special forces battalion, carrying authentic stamps; Rwandan army firing registers; a firing panel for 60-millimetre mortars intended for the operation in Rumangabo; electric detonators for sabotaging infrastructure, and heavy weapons training record booklets, all recovered after the withdrawal of Rwandan army troops from Rumangabo.

Some of the weaponry used by the attackers, including some R4 and AK47 rifles, grenades and munitions never used by the FARDC, was also shown to the press this Friday in Goma.

Some campaign equipment, mainly military shovels used in Darfur (Southern Sudan), was uncovered in the batch of items found on the dead soldiers or those who had left Rumangabo.

Among the items of personal equipment displayed to the press by the colonel in charge of operations for the eighth military district, just returned from the front in Rumangabo, were rocket carriers (military bags) marked RDF (Rwanda Defence Forces), complete RDF uniforms, jackets, waterproofs with labels saying Darfur, caps, belts and military mess tins and water bottles.

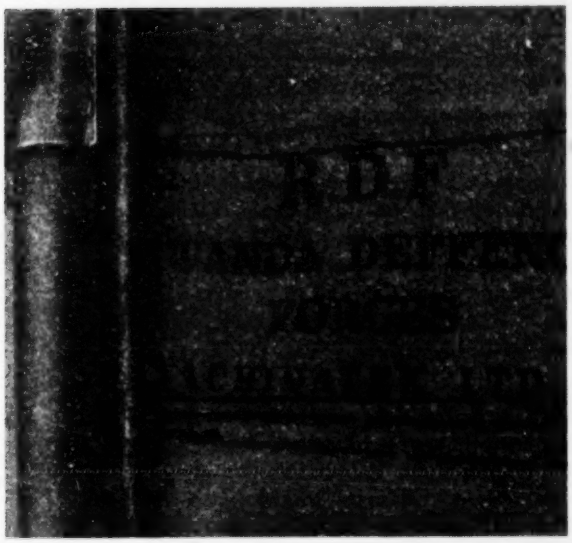
Colonel Kahimbi said that all of these were proof that the Congolese army had been fighting the Rwandan army, adding that inhabitants confirmed that they had seen columns of Rwandan soldiers with sophisticated weaponry advancing to back up forces of Laurent Nkunda's CNDP.

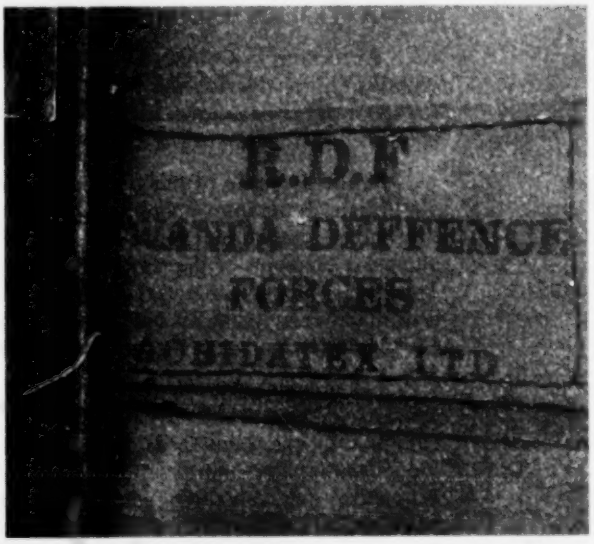
The governor of North Kivu said that this proof, which tallies with the view of the United Nations Security Council regarding the involvement of the Rwandan army in the fighting in the province of North Kivu, should be brought to the attention of all Congolese so that truth can replace rumour.

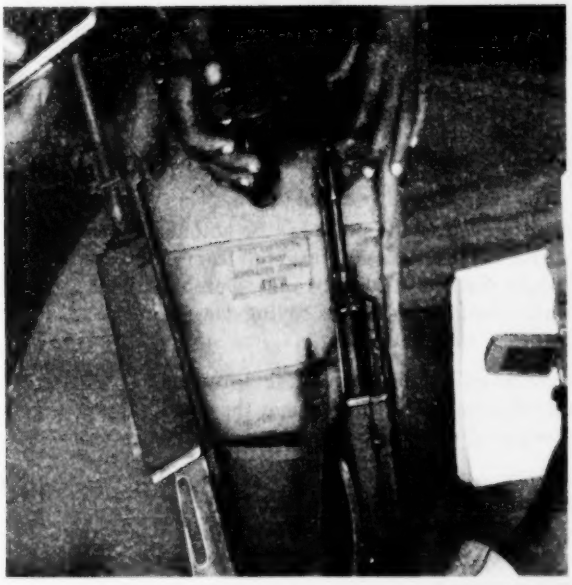
Amani Programme communications unit

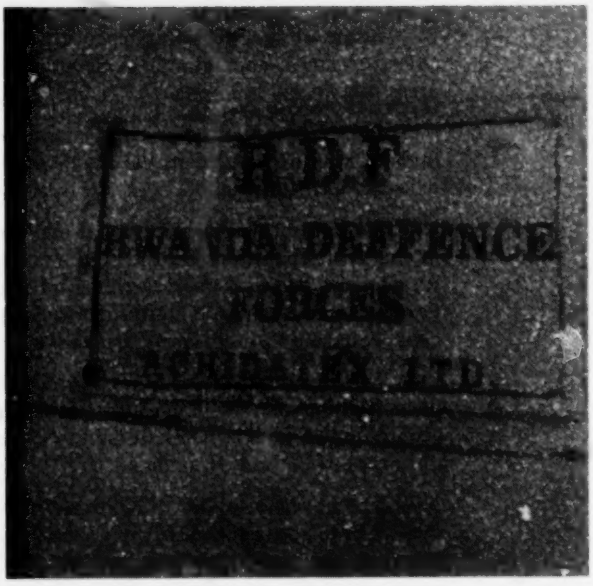
Annex II to the letter dated 10 October 2008 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

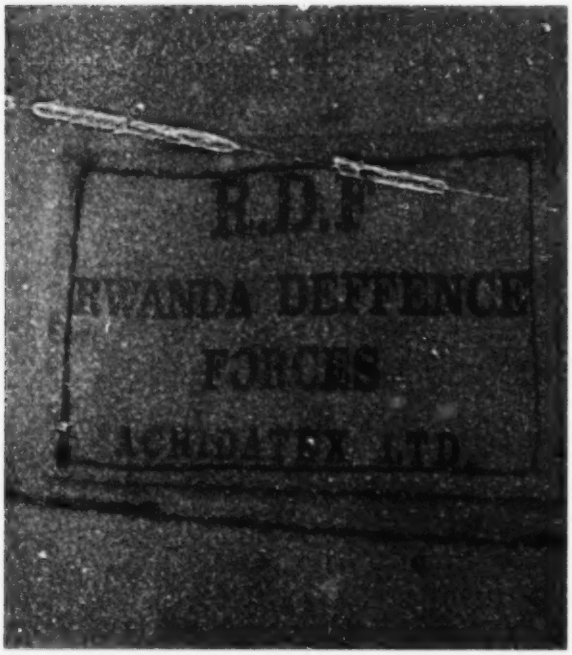
A new series of photographs providing irrefutable proof of the involvement of Rwanda in the recent clashes in North Kivu







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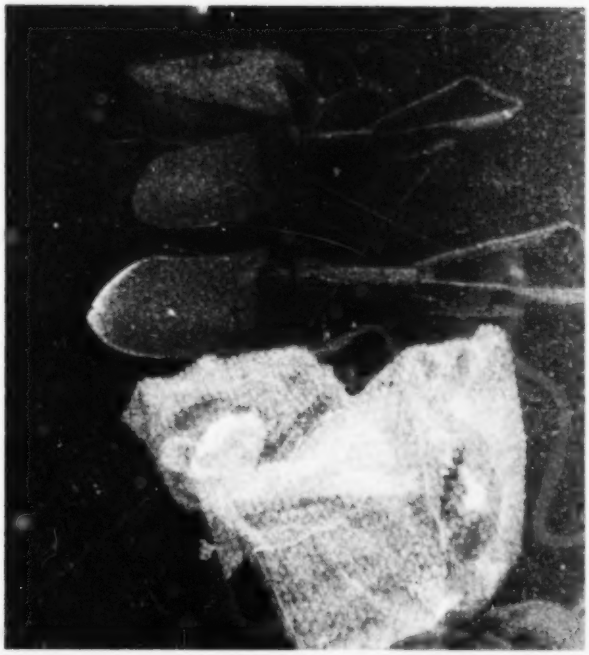

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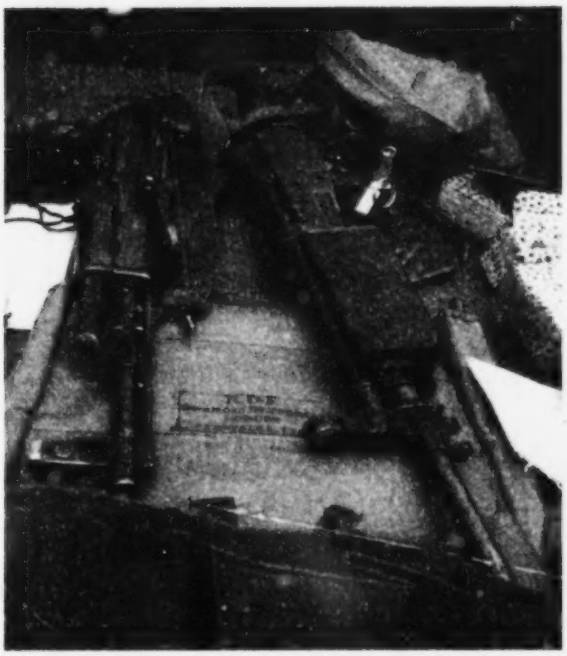

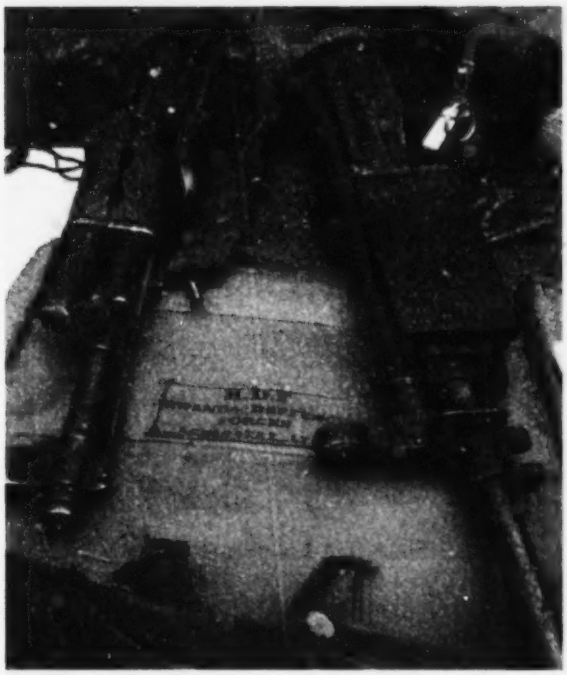

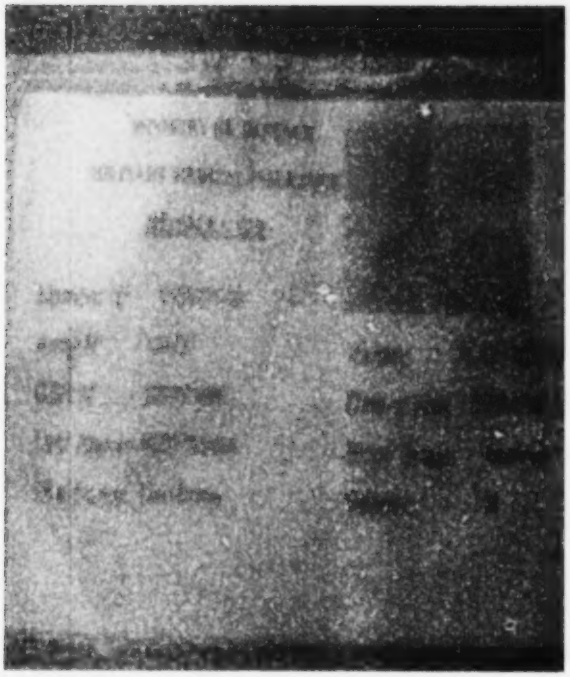

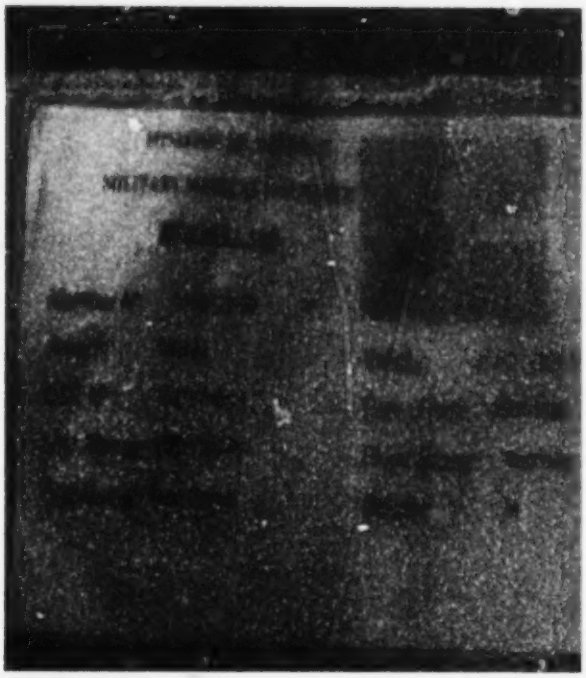

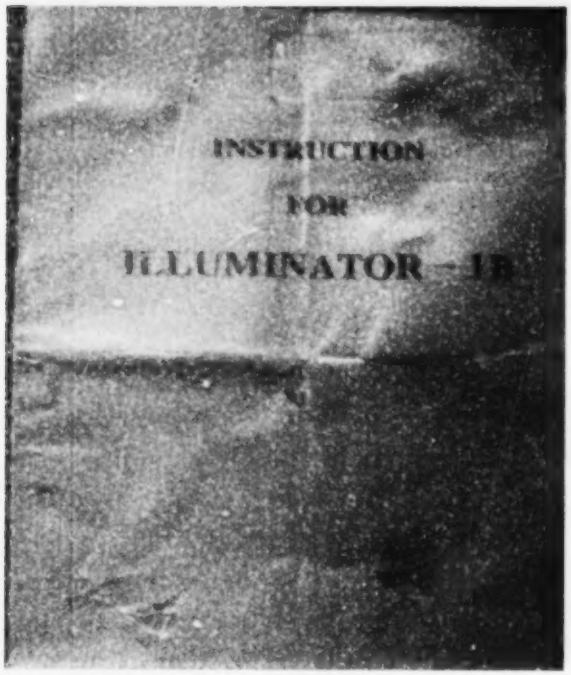
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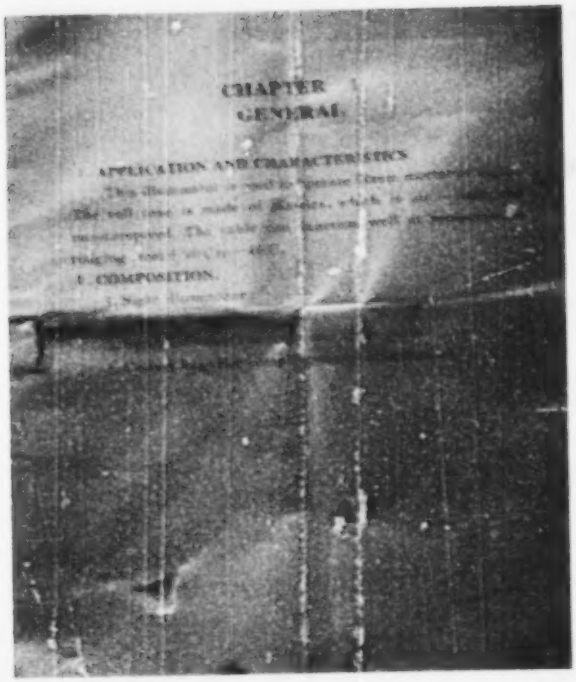
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GENERAL
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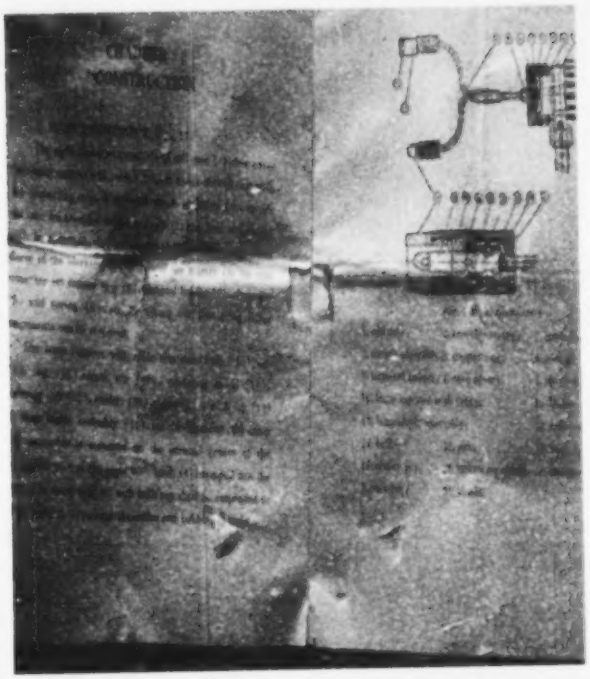
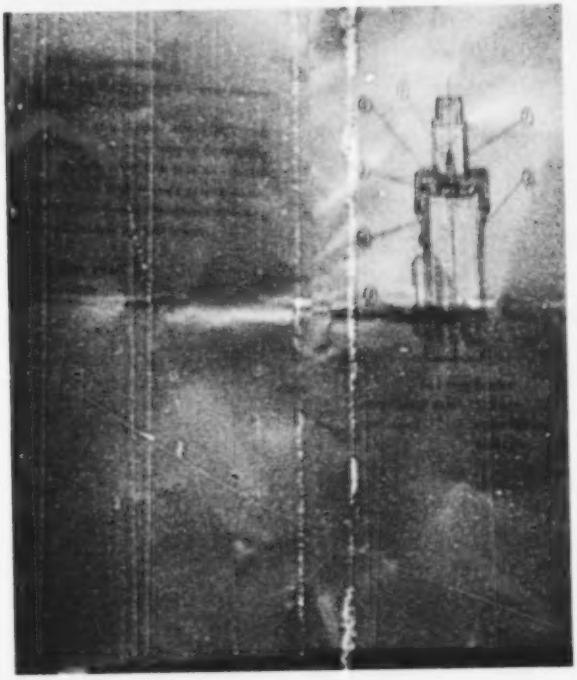
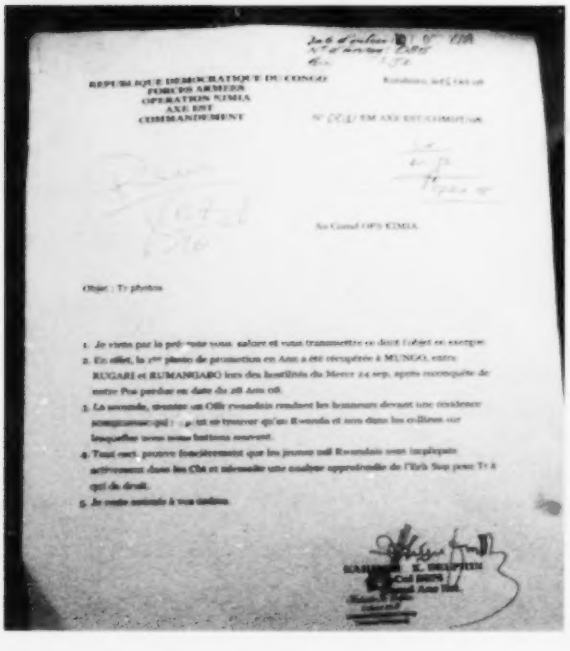
1. COMPOSITION





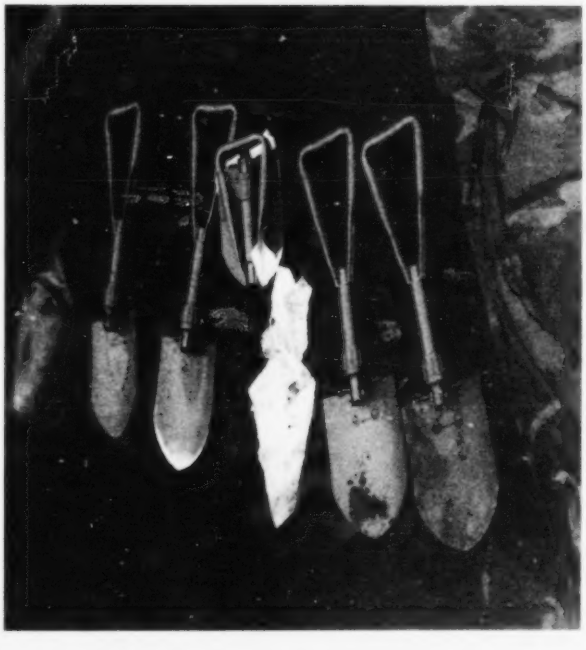


RÉPUBLIQUE DÉMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO
FORCES ARMÉES
OPÉRATION NUMIA
AXE EST
COMMANDEMENT

Au Comd OPS NUMIA

Objet : Tr photos

1. Je viens par la présente vous saluer et vous transmettre ce dont l'objet en exergue.
2. En effet, la 1ère phase de pénétration en Ann a été occupée à MUNGO, entre RUGARI et RUMANGABO lors des hostilités du Mercr 24 sep, après reconquête de notre Pos perdue en date du 28 Ann 08.
3. La seconde, montre un Offr rwandais rendant les honneurs devant une résidence remarquable qui : ...y ait se trouver qu'un Rwanda et non dans les civilisés sur lesquelles nous nous battons souvent.
4. Tout cela prouve foncièrement que les jeunes mil Rwandais sont impliqués activement dans les Cbt et nécessite une analyse approfondie de l'Etb Sup pour Tr à qui de droit.
5. Je reste attendu à vos ordres.



United Nations S/2008/645

Security Council

Distr.: General
13 October 2008

Original: English

Eighteenth progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

I. Introduction

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to resolution 1826 (2008), by which the Security Council renewed the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) and the French Licorne force until 31 January 2009, and requested me to report, no later than 15 October 2008, on the situation in Côte d'Ivoire, including on preparations for elections. The report covers major developments in Côte d'Ivoire since my report of 10 July 2008 (S/2008/451).

II. Political developments

2. The political atmosphere in Côte d'Ivoire remained positive during the period under review. All political parties intensified their information and sensitization campaign activities throughout the country as preparations for the presidential election gathered pace. Political leaders and party activists were able to move freely throughout the country, including the hitherto volatile western region and the north. The ruling Front populaire ivorien political party held a national convention in Yamoussoukro on 30 August, where it nominated President Laurent Gbagbo as its candidate for the presidential election. The Vice-President of the party, Simone Gbagbo, conducted a two-week campaign in the northern part of the country, during which she visited Béoumi, Bouaké, Dabakala, Katiola and Tafiré. During the campaign, she called for the accelerated implementation of provisions of the Ouagadougou Agreement that relate to the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of the Forces nouvelles and for the establishment of unified armed forces before the elections.

3. The opposition Parti démocratique de Côte d'Ivoire conducted a one-week sensitization campaign in the region of the Vallée du Bandama while the party's leader and candidate for the presidential election, former President Henri Konan Bédié, toured the north for a six-day period in August, visiting Béoumi, Bouaké, Dabakala, Djébonoua, Katiola and Sakassou. Senior officials of Alassane Ouattara's Rassemblement des républicains party, including its Secretary-General, Henriette Diabaté, launched similar campaigns in the south-east of the country in August. During the night of 10 August, groups of youth loyal to the ruling party stormed a hotel where Mrs. Diabaté and her delegation stayed and attempted to attack her

08-54371 (E) 151008

party's followers. Mrs. Diabaté was able to return to Abidjan safely with the help of the Ivorian security forces. On 4 October, the Rassemblement des républicains held its national convention in Yamoussoukro, where Alassane Ouattara was designated as the party's candidate in the upcoming presidential election. Meanwhile, civil society groups also intensified their activities. They adopted a code of conduct to govern their activities during the electoral period and created a mechanism for monitoring the implementation of the Ouagadougou Agreement.

4. As part of his regular consultations, my Special Representative, Mr. Y. J. Choi, continued to meet with the Ivorian political leaders, including President Gbagbo, Prime Minister Guillaume Soro, Mr. Bédié and Mr. Ouattara, to exchange views on the status of preparations for the electoral process and UNOCI support for the implementation of the Ouagadougou Agreement. He consulted the leaders on the comprehensive security plan for the elections, which was developed jointly by the Ivorian security forces, UNOCI and Licorne. In addition, he held regular consultations with the Facilitator of the Ivorian peace process, the President of Burkina Faso, Blaise Compaoré, on outstanding issues relating to the implementation of the Ouagadougou Agreement.

5. The Facilitator convened two meetings of the Evaluation and Monitoring Committee, comprising the representatives of the signatories of the Ouagadougou Agreement, which was created to monitor the implementation of the Agreement and to address any arising obstacles. The first meeting took place on 10 July and was attended by Prime Minister Soro, members of the international consultative organ, the Chairman of the Independent Electoral Commission, Robert Mambé, and the French Secretary of State for International Cooperation, Alain Joyandet. At the meeting, ways of addressing the logistical constraints that were impeding the launching of the identification and voter registration processes were discussed. The second meeting was held from 15 to 17 September and focused on measures to resolve the long-standing issue of the ranks and numbers of Forces nouvelles personnel who should be integrated into the new army. President Gbagbo also maintained regular contacts with the Facilitator and visited Ouagadougou on 28 July for consultations on the peace process.

III. Security situation

6. The overall security situation in the country remained generally stable. However, a number of worrying security incidents occurred in Abidjan in early October. On 4 October, groups of youths loyal to the ruling party reportedly prevented the identification and voter registration process from proceeding at Cocody in Abidjan, citing the absence of officials from the National Institute of Statistics. On 6 October, armed assailants attempted to enter the residence of the Minister of Construction and Housing, Marcel Amon Tanoh, who is also the campaign coordinator of the Rassemblement des républicains opposition party.

7. In other areas, the main security incidents reported during the period under review emanated from demonstrations by disgruntled personnel of the Forces nouvelles and the national Defence and Security Forces. The Forces nouvelles elements continued to express discontent over arrangements for their integration into the envisaged new army and reintegration opportunities. On 18 August, over 200 cantoned Forces nouvelles combatants demonstrated in Bouaké demanding

payment of monthly allowances, while Forces nouvelles elements who were previously securing mobile court hearings demanded payment of outstanding bonuses. Protests continued intermittently until the end of August. On 26 July, elements of the mixed brigade at N'Gattadolikro demonstrated over outstanding allowances. On 26 September, elements of the Ivorian Defence and Security Forces in Daoukro and Yamoussoukro protested over the Government's failure to pay war bonuses. High-level interventions by Forces nouvelles officials and Prime Minister Soro helped to restore calm in Bouaké.

8. In other areas, tension between communities over land and other disputes, especially in the west, as well as strikes and demonstrations to protest against the rising cost of living in urban areas, continued to be a source of concern. In the western part of the country, attacks by armed highway robbers created an acute sense of insecurity. On 10 July, two members of the integrated command centre's mixed brigade stationed in Famienkro were killed in an ambush by unidentified individuals, while patrolling in the area. Following the incident, the mixed brigade elements vacated Famienkro and refused to return. On 19 July, UNOCI and the Licorne forces intervened to separate elements of the Forces nouvelles and a youth group, who had clashed in Bouna, in the north-east of the country. From 12 to 15 August, members of a civil society organization demonstrated violently against the exploitation of natural resources by Forces nouvelles elements in the Bondoukou area, in the east. Also, violent inter-community clashes were reported at a village in the north-east on 3 September, resulting in the death of eight people and several injured.

9. There is still an atmosphere of insecurity in the western part of the country, as well as in parts of the former zone of confidence, as a result of continuing indiscriminate attacks by unidentified highway robbers, coupled with violence, including rape of women. The situation remains particularly serious in towns and villages along the Duékoué-Bangolo road, notably in Binao near Bangolo, as well as Blody and Toazeo near Duékoué.

10. UNOCI has prepared a comprehensive assessment of the security situation in the period leading to and immediately after the elections, including a detailed threat analysis, as well as measures to minimize elections-related security risks and threats. Existing resources and arrangements, including the mediation and arbitration role of the Facilitator; the certification role of my Special Representative; monitoring and observation of the elections by local and international stakeholders; the permanent consultative mechanism among the Ivorian political leaders; the constructive working relationship between the President and the Prime Minister; UNOCI and Licorne's military and police resources; and the solid working relationship currently existing between the commanders of the national Defence and Security Forces, the Forces nouvelles, Licorne and UNOCI should all contribute towards minimizing these security risks and threats. UNOCI has also indicated that, should the need arise, it would recommend resorting to the inter-mission reinforcement arrangements provided under resolution 1609 (2005) during the period before or after the elections. In the meantime, consultations are ongoing between the Facilitator and the Ivorian leaders on other measures to ensure adequate security arrangements during and after the elections.

11. In consultation with the leadership of the Defence and Security Forces and the Forces nouvelles, UNOCI has developed a security plan for the elections. The plan

seeks to provide comprehensive security, including the prevention of the illegal movement of armed groups across the borders of Côte d'Ivoire. It takes into account the potential threats identified in the UNOCI assessment, as well as the delicate period following the announcement of the election results. Meanwhile, UNOCI troops continue to patrol both in the country and jointly with the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) along the Ivorian-Liberian border. During the reporting period, UNOCI also held coordination and liaison meetings with countries bordering Côte d'Ivoire, namely Ghana, Guinea and Burkina Faso, to set up security arrangements along the common borders in the light of the upcoming elections.

IV. Humanitarian situation

12. The general humanitarian situation in the country continued to improve during the reporting period, owing in part to the continued positive evolution of the peace process as well as the ongoing resettlement of internally displaced persons. In a major breakthrough, on 31 July the Humanitarian Coordinator in Côte d'Ivoire officially closed the transit centre for displaced persons in Guiglo. Meanwhile, humanitarian and development partners are considering appropriate response mechanisms to address the nutrition and food insecurity situation in the north of the country. According to the World Food Programme, the preliminary results of a nutritional survey carried out in July 2008 in collaboration with the national nutritional programme, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations revealed a high malnutrition rate of 17.5 per cent. This survey further revealed that the nutritional profile of populations in these areas had deteriorated sharply since the 2006 joint survey, in which the rate was approximately 12.5 per cent.

V. Economic recovery

13. On the economic front, real gross domestic product (GDP) is estimated to increase by 2.5 per cent in 2008, supported by a recovery in the oil sector and the "peace dividend". Inflation is forecast to increase to 5 per cent in 2008, owing mainly to higher world food and energy prices. The forecast current-account balance shows a surplus equivalent to 4.7 per cent of GDP in 2008, owing to a widening trade surplus supported by high commodity prices. The implementation of structural measures designed to improve the business operating environment and support an economic recovery programme will take place only after the elections. These initiatives, in particular the much-needed reforms in the energy, cocoa and coffee sectors combined with improvements in transparency and public financial management, are expected to facilitate strong donor support for the reconstruction programme.

14. The Government successfully boosted its revenue performance in 2007, which has helped to reduce the fiscal deficit to 1.1 per cent of GDP. Revenue collection is expected to continue to rise in 2008 as the Government expands tax administration in the northern regions and oil revenues increase owing to higher oil prices. For 2008, total spending is expected to rise to 19.9 per cent of GDP and the fiscal deficit to narrow to 0.4 per cent of GDP. The economic forecast for 2008/2009 remains dependent on the political outlook, as the continued peaceful situation in the country

and the holding of the elections are the preconditions for economic recovery and the full resumption of donor support. Meanwhile, efforts led by the Ministry of Planning to formulate a poverty reduction strategy continued during the period under review, ahead of the expected validation of the strategy by end-October.

VI. Status of implementation of the Ouagadougou Agreement

15. It will be recalled that the Ouagadougou Agreement, signed on 4 March 2007, sought to resolve the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire mainly by removing the zone of confidence that had divided the country; re-establishing State administration throughout the country; dismantling the militias, disarming combatants and enrolling them in a civic service programme; merging the Forces nouvelles and the national defence and security forces; simplifying and accelerating the identification of the population in order to facilitate the registration of those eligible to vote; and organizing a free, fair, open and transparent presidential election. Two supplementary agreements were signed on 28 November 2007. The first one designated a French private company, SAGEM, as the technical operator for the identification and voter registration, while the second one set new timelines for implementing the remaining key processes, namely, unification of the armed forces; disarmament and reintegration of combatants; restoration of State authority; identification of the population; voter registration and elections. The latter supplementary agreement envisaged elections taking place during the first semester of 2008 and provided for the cantonment of forces as well as the storage of weapons of the Forces nouvelles, instead of a comprehensive programme for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants before the elections. The election date was subsequently set for 30 November 2008.

A. Reunifying the country

16. In keeping with the provisions of the Ouagadougou Agreement, UNOCI dismantled the last observation post along the green line on 30 July. With the removal of all observation posts, the green line that replaced the zone of confidence has effectively ceased to exist. Mixed police units continued to patrol the former zone of confidence, even though their operational capacity remained limited owing to inadequate equipment and financial support.

17. The integrated command centre, which oversees the mixed police units and is responsible for implementing all the military and security aspects of the Ouagadougou Agreement, continued to build up its capacity with support from UNOCI and the Licorne force. Out of a total authorized strength of 668 personnel, the centre currently comprises 458 Government and Forces nouvelles military personnel: 214 elements based at the headquarters in Yamoussoukro and 244 deployed in the former zone of confidence as part of the mixed police units and supporting elements. Although the centre's communications capacity and mobility have improved, its operational effectiveness continues to be hampered by limited financial and logistical capabilities. Payment of allowances for food and fuel for the personnel of the command centre, including the mixed police units, has been erratic over the past several months.

18. UNOCI and the Licorne force continue to maintain an integrated implementation cell within the integrated command centre, comprising military, police and civilian personnel, to support the centre's planning and coordination capacity. UNOCI also continued to provide logistical support to the command centre, including transport assistance, communications support and office equipment.

B. Cantonment, demobilization and reintegration of combatants

19. As at 1 October, 11,364 Forces nouvelles personnel had been cantoned, out of a total strength of 34,678 combatants declared by the group. From the cantoned former combatants, 7,598 have chosen to be demobilized, including 802 foreign combatants (from Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, the Niger, Nigeria and Togo), and 3,766 have expressed interest in joining the new national army. Only 10 weapons and some ammunition were collected. Of the Forces nouvelles elements cantoned, 455 female combatants have been demobilized, 28 of whom have volunteered to join the new army.

20. The National Programme for Reinsertion and Community Rehabilitation, which is supposed to absorb 7,000 ex-combatants, continues to face considerable financial problems and capacity limitations. The programme has received only $10 million from the Government, out of the $32.5 million expected for 2008. Financial constraints have compelled it to scale down its programmes and close most of its offices around the country. Meanwhile, although the national civic service programme has increased its capacity, it will be unable to absorb the expected caseload of 15,000 former combatants by the end of October owing to a lack of agreement between the Ivorian Government and the Forces nouvelles. Meanwhile, several donors, including the World Bank, United Nations agencies and the European Union, have launched programmes for the reinsertion of former combatants and youth-at-risk.

21. The Peacebuilding Support Office has also approved $4 million to fund 1,000 microprojects for the short-term reinsertion of over 5,000 combatants, pending their absorption into the long-term reintegration programme. Following consultations with the Forces nouvelles, my Special Representative conducted an extended tour throughout the country to sensitize former combatants and launch the microprojects in August. As of 1 October, three microprojects have been launched, benefiting 30 ex-combatants. Fourteen additional projects have been approved, which once implemented will benefit 129 ex-combatants. The Ivorian Government as well as the leadership of the Forces nouvelles and militias have welcomed this initiative, which will provide alternative livelihoods for ex-combatants and help to consolidate stability in the period leading to the elections.

C. Disarmament and dismantling of militias

22. The integrated command centre and the National Programme for Reintegration and Community Rehabilitation have completed the registration and profiling of the militias in the western part of the country. Although the final figures have not yet been released, the centre reported that the number of militia personnel profiled exceeds the 1,019 armed militias previously listed by the Government. The

Government has not yet determined the arrangements for disarming, dismantling and reintegrating the militia personnel.

D. Unification of the defence and security forces

23. Apart from the establishment of the integrated command centre and the mixed police units, the unification of the defence and security forces remained stalled because of continued disagreement between the parties on the numbers and ranks of the Forces nouvelles personnel to be integrated into the new national army and the police force. As previously reported, in January 2008 the Facilitator had proposed that 5,000 of the full strength of 35,000 personnel declared by the Forces nouvelles would be integrated in the new army, while 4,000 would join the national police and gendarmerie, 20,000 would be absorbed in the civic service and 6,000 would benefit from reintegration programmes. An Evaluation and Monitoring Committee meeting is scheduled for mid-October and is expected to address the issue.

E. Restoration of State administration throughout the country

24. While substantial progress has been made in redeploying the government officials that were displaced from the north during the conflict, those officials, including the préfets, are not yet able to exercise real authority as the Forces nouvelles zone commanders are reluctant to relinquish their administrative, security and financial authority in the areas under their control. The lack of adequate logistical and financial resources, as well as the protracted delays in re-establishing the judicial system and adequate police presence in the north also hampers the work of the redeployed State officials. The Ministry of Justice is considering retaining the judiciary personnel who were deployed in the north to support the electoral process. The effective redeployment of the judiciary and the ability of the préfets to function without impediments will be crucial for the smooth running and credibility of the electoral process.

25. The Ministry of Justice has submitted to the Government an operational matrix identifying the needs and the stages of redeployment of the justice administration to the north, centre and west that will be presented to the donors for funding. The four main categories of officials to be redeployed include magistrates, correctional officers, court registry and court staff. The Ministry is also drafting decrees for the appointment of magistrates. It would be crucial for the 10 courts located in the affected regions to begin functioning before the provisional electoral list is published, as they would adjudicate the complaints related to the voter registration process.

26. UNOCI has also begun a survey of the Ivorian legal education system, to both assess the current training capacities and identify target areas for capacity-building and technical assistance. Donor-funded rehabilitation work in the correctional facilities located in areas of the country controlled by the Forces nouvelles was completed in Korhogo and Bouaké. Further rehabilitation work, under way in eight other facilities, is expected to be completed by December 2008.

F. Identification of the population and voter registration

27. It will be recalled that the Ouagadougou Agreement sought to accelerate the identification of those Ivorians who were eligible to vote. In that regard, the Agreement provided that all individuals who were on the voters' list in 2000 would be automatically eligible to receive national identity cards and voters' cards; the ongoing mobile courts would issue duplicate birth certificates to Ivorians aged 18 years and older, whose births had never been recorded in civil registers, to enable them to register to vote; and the civil registers that had been lost or destroyed during the conflict would be reconstituted to enable all other Ivorians who might not have been included on the 2000 voters' list to register to vote.

28. In my last report, I stated that the fourth round of the mobile court operations officially had ended on 15 May. Following the recommendation of the Permanent Consultative Framework meeting of 9 May, supplementary mobile courts were deployed on 27 August to issue duplicate birth certificates to applicants in areas that had not been adequately covered during the main operation. In that regard, the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights deployed 50 teams to 34 jurisdictions throughout the country. At the conclusion of the operation on 25 September, a total of 35,370 declaratory judgements in lieu of birth certificates had been issued. Of these, 32,239 were issued to Ivorian nationals and 3,131 to foreigners. The number of declaratory judgements issued in lieu of birth certificates since the mobile courts operations were launched in September 2007 stands at 750,000.

29. The identification of the population and the voter registration processes were launched on 15 September, subsequent to the promulgation of a decree on 14 September which stipulated that these two crucial processes would be conducted over a period of 45 days. As of 1 October, 5,849 Ivorians had been registered as voters. Although the pace of voter registration and identification is expected to increase as more teams are deployed throughout the country, it is unlikely that the process will be completed within the 45 days stipulated in the 14 September presidential decree.

30. The operation to reconstitute the civil registers and restore birth, marriage and death records that were lost or destroyed during the crisis was launched by the Minister of Justice on 15 May. The initial stages of the exercise involved preparing an inventory of the existing as well as destroyed and lost civil registers. The United Nations Office of Project Services, funded by the European Union, is providing technical assistance to this operation. Article 2 of the presidential decree adopted on 14 September stipulates that registration on the voters' roll of those applicants affected by the reconstitution operation should not change the time frame of the publication of the provisional electoral list.

G. The electoral process

31. Several decrees relating to the electoral process, including those outlining the modalities of the voting exercise and specifications for electoral materials, were issued on 4 September. As indicated earlier, a decree stipulating that the voter registration process would be conducted over a 45-day period was issued on 14 September. An amendment to the electoral code aimed at compressing the time frame for the publication of the voters' roll, as well as for the appeals and challenges regarding the voters' roll, is expected to be put forward soon.

32. The Independent Electoral Commission and other institutions tasked to implement the key elections-related tasks, such as SAGEM and the Institute of National Statistics continue to face serious challenges in establishing and executing a comprehensive logistical plan for the elections, covering the period from the identification and voter registration to the distribution and collection of electoral materials throughout the country. The key tasks that must be accomplished for the successful conduct of the identification and voter registration processes include: the setting up of 70 coordination centres; the establishment of 11,009 registration sites; the operationalization of 6,000 identification kits, including VSAT equipment; the selection, training and deployment of 35,000 identification agents; and the launching of an effective sensitization campaign. For election day, some 22,000 polling stations within the 11,009 polling sites are foreseen. Furthermore, it is envisaged that a total of 66,000 polling agents will be recruited. There are also 415 local electoral offices throughout the country that are to be manned by 14,000 personnel.

33. As of 1 October, the Independent Electoral Commission reported that 43 of the 70 Coordination Centres were operational, and that refurbishment operations were ongoing at the remaining sites. All 35,000 identification agents have been recruited and are in the process of being trained and deployed. UNOCI and United Nations agencies continue to support the registration process by providing technical expertise, logistical assistance and equipment. In August, UNOCI helped to airlift 1,500 SAGEM registration kits from Europe to Abidjan in order to avoid further delays in the identification and voter registration process. The mission has also agreed to assist in the transport of registration materials to 10 coordination centres located in remote areas.

34. The UNOCI certification cell is closely monitoring the key aspects of the electoral process, including voter registration, and collecting critical information that will enable my Special Representative to exercise his certification mandate. The five-criteria framework, i.e. peace, inclusiveness, state media, electoral list and results, as defined by my Special Representative and accepted by all parties, will provide a solid foundation for fulfilling this critical mandate. The fundamental principle that will guide my Special Representative in his certification role is to assist Ivorians in their effort to hold open, free, fair and transparent elections.

35. As the most significant step before polling, the validation of the electoral list will present a crucial test for the certification capacity of my Special Representative. In that regard, UNOCI has already started informal consultations with all the protagonists, including the key political players (President Gbagbo, Mr. Bédié and Mr. Ouattara), the Facilitator, and the Chairman of the Independent Electoral Commission. In cooperation with the Independent Electoral Commission and other authorities, UNOCI will help to safeguard both the process and the result of the elections in close cooperation with the electoral observers. As mandated by Security Council resolution 1765 (2007), the mission has also established a small cell to coordinate the deployment of international observers.

36. Since the launch of the identification and voter registration processes on 15 September, the delays due to technical and logistical challenges have proven greater than expected. A meeting of the Permanent Consultative Framework of the Ouagadougou Agreement is scheduled for the end of October to address this issue, especially its potential impact on the current electoral timeline.

VII. Financial support for the implementation of the Ouagadougou Agreement

37. Efforts to mobilize funds to support the implementation of the Ouagadougou Agreement continued during the period under review. The basket funds established and administered by the United Nations Development Programme to support the electoral process and post-crisis peace consolidation activities are fully operational and continue to receive external funding from an increasingly diverse donor base. To date, $20 million have been allocated to elections-related activities, while $10 million have been earmarked for post-crisis peace consolidation programmes. While the electoral process is fully funded, the National Programme for Reintegration and Community Rehabilitation and the national civic service programme continue to face obstacles, as emphasized in paragraph 20 above.

38. Following my decision to declare Côte d'Ivoire eligible to receive funding from the Peacebuilding Fund, the United Nations and the Government of Côte d'Ivoire have developed a priority plan to address urgent peacebuilding needs. Some $5 million were approved on 14 July, of which $4 million have been allocated to support reinsertion projects, while $1 million will sustain the facilitation efforts undertaken by the Office of the Special Representative of the Facilitator in Abidjan. Reintegration projects are implemented in cooperation with the National Programme for Reintegration and Community Rehabilitation and include counselling of former combatants, income-generating activities, and microprojects. Additional reintegration efforts are being planned in collaboration with the national civic service programme, and include the establishment of skills training centres. As the country prepares for elections, support from the Peacebuilding Fund will remain vital to consolidate hard-earned gains.

VIII. Deployment of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

A. Military component

39. As at 1 October, military strength of UNOCI stood at 8,017 personnel, comprising 7,738 troops, 190 military observers and 89 staff officers, against the authorized strength of 8,115. The mission's military personnel currently include 77 women. Of the mission's 11 battalions, 5 are deployed in the western part of the country, 4 in the east and 2 in Abidjan. One aviation unit, three engineering companies, one transport company, one Special Forces Company, one Signals Company and one Support Company are providing enabling capacity and operational reserve to the force. The sous-groupement de sécurité, composed of 279 personnel, continues to provide close protection to members of the Government and other political leaders. In keeping with the memorandum of understanding between the two forces, Licorne continues to maintain a quick-reaction capability to support UNOCI in extremis. The strength of Licorne currently stands at 1,800 personnel.

40. UNOCI continues to consolidate its troop deployments throughout the country. As part of the consolidation process, the force has reduced its camps from 44 to 24 and enhanced its capacity to conduct extended patrols covering all parts of the country. However, both UNOCI and Licorne are still being denied access to Divo by

the local authorities. Meanwhile, a new deployment location has been established in Dabakala, in the north, while efforts are continuing to establish three new camps in the areas of Divo, Issia and Adzopé. In line with its revised concept of operations, the mission has increased force mobility to provide security for the electoral and other key processes as outlined in the Ouagadougou Agreement. In addition to conducting joint and synchronized patrols with UNMIL along the border with Liberia, UNOCI held coordination and liaison meetings with authorities from Ghana, Guinea and Burkina Faso, with a view to strengthening border security arrangements in preparation for elections.

B. Police component

41. As at 1 October 2008, UNOCI police strength stood at 1,136 personnel against an authorized strength of 1,200, including 388 individual police advisers and 748 personnel in 6 formed police units. The mission's police personnel include 18 female officers.

42. The police component continued to focus on supporting, mentoring and advising the Ivorian national police and the mixed police units that maintain law and order in the former zone of confidence. It also maintained contact with the national police and gendarmerie, and conducted joint patrols and investigations primarily in the northern part of the country with the assistance of the 600 Forces nouvelles auxiliary personnel trained by UNOCI in 2006. Furthermore, the UNOCI police component continued to provide support to the integrated command centre and provided advice on reforming the Ivorian national police.

IX. Human rights

43. The overall human rights situation continued to improve during the reporting period, with a drastic reduction in politically driven violations. Nevertheless, several serious violations were observed during this period in both the government-controlled areas and in the part of the country controlled by the Forces nouvelles. These violations included the disproportionate use of force by the police during law enforcement operations, racketeering, torture and ill-treatment. The insecurity in the western and northern parts of the country, as well as in parts of the former zone of confidence, remains of great concern and has impacted negatively on the full enjoyment of basic human rights. Increasing indiscriminate attacks by unidentified highway robbers, coupled with violence and rape of women, pose a daily threat to the right to life, to physical integrity and to the safety and security of persons and goods. The situation remains particularly serious in towns and villages along the Duékoué-Bangolo road, notably in Binao near Bangolo, as well as Blody and Toazeo near Duékoué.

44. The failure of law enforcement officials to arrest or identify the perpetrators of those violations has exacerbated the fragile relationships within ethnically mixed communities, leading to intercommunity clashes characterized by attacks and retaliatory counter-attacks. Investigations conducted by local authorities into violations brought to their attention by UNOCI have often proved unproductive; the low level of prosecution for such cases has heightened the pervading sense of impunity in the country.

45. With regard to the human rights situation in Forces nouvelles-controlled areas, multiple infringements of the right to life were reported, as were several cases of torture, ill-treatment, arbitrary arrest and detention. Forces nouvelles elements frequently extorted money from victims and their family members for the release of arbitrarily detained persons. The situation remained marked by the persistence of impunity, given the absence of a functioning justice system amidst racketeering by Forces nouvelles elements. As indicated earlier, in Bouaké, cantoned Forces nouvelles elements staged several street demonstrations to demand immediate payment of monthly allowances and war bonuses, resulting in several infringements of basic human rights, including physical assault, violations of the right to property and interference with the freedom of movement. With regard to the situation of women and girls, several instances of physical and sexual violence were reported, particularly in the western part of the country in relation to armed attacks by highway robbers.

46. Upon the invitation of the Ivorian Government, the Special Rapporteur of the United Nations Human Rights Council on the adverse effects of the illicit movement and dumping of toxic and dangerous products and wastes on the enjoyment of human rights, Okechukwu Ibeanu, visited Côte d'Ivoire from 3 to 8 August. The purpose of his visit was to assess the situation since the dumping of toxic waste in Abidjan in August 2006, which tragically resulted in at least 16 deaths and more than 100,000 other victims. At the end of his visit, the Special Rapporteur urged the Government to mobilize all available resources for victims to get the justice they deserve and to quickly receive adequate compensation. Many victims continue to experience health problems. The Special Rapporteur also appealed to the Government to intensify the pursuit of criminal proceedings that are pending against individuals and corporate bodies implicated in this disaster.

47. Meanwhile, UNOCI continued to raise awareness of child rights and child protection issues, in accordance with Security Council resolutions 1261 (1999) and 1460 (2003). The mission conducted outreach activities for 4,330 partners from non-governmental organizations, civil society groups and government institutions, and has so far further sensitized, in 2008, a total of 4,678 UNOCI personnel on child protection issues.

48. In collaboration with its partners, UNOCI monitored and reported on violations perpetrated against children, in line with resolution 1612 (2005), and continued to engage in a dialogue with armed groups so as to facilitate the implementation of provisions of Security Council resolution 1539 (2004). While there has been a decline in the number of reported cases of abduction and killing of children in Côte d'Ivoire, I am concerned about the persistent sexual violence committed against children. In line with the recommendations of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, UNOCI continued to provide technical assistance to the Ivorian Government in its efforts to create a National Commission for children affected by the armed conflict, and to establish a national action plan against sexual violence.

X. Gender

49. In accordance with resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008) on women, peace and security, the Gender Unit has continued to promote gender mainstreaming in

UNOCI policies and programmes. UNOCI collaborated with national partners to elaborate a draft national action plan against sexual violence for consideration by the Government. In the same vein, the mission provided specialized training on sexual and gender-based violence to local women's leaders, police officers, gendarmes, civil servants and traditional leaders. Within the context of cooperation with other institutions, UNOCI provided gender and peacekeeping training support to military, police and civilian personnel at an African Union Senior Mission Leaders' course in Botswana.

XI. HIV/AIDS

50. UNOCI continued to mainstream HIV/AIDS awareness in the mission's activities. In this regard, the Mission partnered with governmental corrections services and sensitized 794 prison inmates and 72 corrections officers on HIV/AIDS. The mission also worked with UNDP and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to implement a joint project on HIV/AIDS in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process. The mission and UNFPA fine-tuned, with non-governmental organizations and the Ministry of Defence, modalities to further implement two projects that had been launched in June, with regard to the prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted infections among commercial sex workers and the Ivorian security forces. Furthermore, UNOCI sensitized 3,417 mission personnel on HIV/AIDS, while a total of 170 new peer educators were trained to conduct sensitization activities within their respective battalions. Voluntary counselling and testing services were provided to 1,546 mission personnel.

XII. Personnel conduct and discipline

51. Investigations by the United Nations and the concerned troop-contributing country into allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse by personnel of a UNOCI military contingent are ongoing. As I indicated in my previous report (S/2008/451), the results of the investigations will be made public once completed. In the meantime, UNOCI, through the conduct and discipline unit, continued to sensitize its military, police and civilian personnel on my zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse. As part of its public awareness campaign, UNOCI maintained contact with civil society organizations to ensure that local populations are sensitized on United Nations standards of conduct.

XIII. Media monitoring and public information

52. UNOCI continued its efforts to inform the Ivorian population about the peace process and the support the mission provides towards the implementation of the Ouagadougou Agreement, in particular with regard to the electoral process. UNOCI has assisted the Office of the Prime Minister and the Independent Electoral Commission in devising and implementing a communications strategy, including the production of radio spots, publications and posters in support of the identification and voter registration processes.

53. UNOCI continued to encourage civil society to take an active role in promoting the peace process by organizing workshops, seminars, and meetings with

its four main target pillars: the media, women, traditional chiefs and youth groups. UNOCI also closely monitored the Ivorian media, and organized training seminars for the national media and community radio stations to sensitize them on their role during the electoral period.

54. In an effort to facilitate the redeployment of UNOCI personnel to the southern cities of Adzopé and Issia, the mission organized public events in these locations. Elsewhere, as UNOCI military personnel redeployed, the mission's radio station, ONUCI FM, continued to expand its coverage area as well. Radio transmitters were installed in Dabakala, Tabou and Boundiali, bringing the total number of transmitters to 23 nationwide. Meanwhile, the mission's radio station continued to provide information on the peace process through its news, current affairs and feature programmes. In addition, the mission launched a special communication campaign to support the 1,000 microprojects initiative.

XIV. Safety and security of personnel

55. Although the general security situation in the country is assessed as relatively calm, challenges pertaining to the general maintenance of law and order continue to affect the safety and security of United Nations personnel. Urban crime, roadside banditry, extortion, rape and murder are increasing throughout the country. During recent incidents in Bondoukou, United Nations-marked vehicles were stoned and one staff member was slightly injured. National staff remain under threat of being attacked in their houses, as shown by a robbery in September in the house of a national female staff member. This was the third attack on national staff, all of whom were women. Meanwhile, minimum operational security standards, including residential, are being strictly enforced.

XV. Financial implications

56. The General Assembly, by its resolution 62/254, appropriated the amount of $475.4 million for the maintenance of UNOCI for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009. Should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of UNOCI beyond 31 January 2009, the cost of maintaining the Operation until 30 June 2009 would be limited to the amounts approved by the General Assembly.

57. As at 31 July 2008, unpaid assessed contributions to the Special Account for UNOCI amounted to $61.3 million. The total outstanding assessed contributions for all peacekeeping operations at that date amounted to $3,568.7 million.

58. Reimbursement of troop- and contingent-owned equipment costs has been made for the period up to 31 August 2008 and 31 March 2008, respectively.

XVI. Observations

59. Côte d'Ivoire has experienced sustained peace and stability for the past 18 months since the signing of the Ouagadougou Agreement. The main achievements during this defining period in the country's history include the end of hostilities between the Forces nouvelles and the national defence and security forces; the removal of the zone of confidence that had previously physically divided the

country; the restoration of the population's right to move freely throughout the country; the successful start of a credible process of identifying the population through the mobile courts operations; the improvement of the human rights situation throughout the country; sustained dialogue and spirit of consensus among the main political leaders; the return to the north of State officials displaced during the conflict; the encouraging rebounding of the economy; and the progress made in the preparations for the elections.

60. The peace process has crossed a critical milestone with the launching of the voter registration process on 15 September. The key stages of the electoral process conducted to date have proceeded in a satisfactory manner, notwithstanding the major logistical challenges encountered. I am particularly pleased about the success of the mobile courts operations and the consensus reached by the parties to resolve arising issues, including the need for supplementary operations of the courts in areas that were previously not adequately covered. It is now imperative to carry forward the simultaneous issuance of identity cards and voter registration in an equally credible and transparent manner. Any arising issues, including the possibility of adjustments in the electoral timetable, should be addressed in accordance with the law governing the electoral time frame and in the same spirit of consensus that has been the hallmark of the successful implementation of the Ouagadougou Agreement so far.

61. The certification mandate of my Special Representative will be crucial in ensuring the credibility of the electoral process. In exercising that mandate, my Special Representative will not be focusing on finding fault with the process, but will pursue a constructive approach aimed at anticipating problems and helping the parties and the electoral authorities to effectively address them in a manner that preserves the credibility of the elections. In this regard, he will continue to work closely with the Facilitator and consult with all national and international stakeholders. At the same time, UNOCI will, within its available resources, support the electoral authorities in addressing the formidable logistical and technical challenges they continue to encounter. It will also be essential to involve as many electoral observers as possible, especially from regional organizations such as the Economic Community of West African States, the African Union, the International Organization of La Francophonie, the European Union, as well as various non-governmental organizations and individual countries to enhance the credibility and transparence of the electoral process.

62. The gains made to date in the implementation of the Ouagadougou Agreement were possible thanks to the sustained commitment of the Ivorian parties to the Agreement and the spirit of dialogue and consensus engendered by that Agreement. The Facilitator of the Ivorian peace process, the President of Burkina Faso, Blaise Compaoré, has remained an intrepid mediator and indispensable pillar in the peace process. Côte d'Ivoire's international partners, including the United Nations, have effectively accompanied the process, monitoring it closely and providing invaluable financial, technical and logistical assistance, as well as crucial capacity-building support for the institutions charged with the implementation of the various key tasks set out in the Ouagadougou Agreement. As the country moves to the next critical stage of the peace process, the presidential election, it is essential to preserve and fully exploit the effective partnership between the Ivorian parties, the Facilitator and the international stakeholders.

63. Although Côte d'Ivoire has successfully traversed the longer part of the treacherous terrain on the journey to the elections, the remaining short distance is still fraught with formidable challenges. Many of the uncompleted tasks could pose serious risks to the elections, and indeed the entire peace process as well as the long-term stability of Côte d'Ivoire, if they are not carefully managed. While the cantonment of former combatants is making progress, the efforts to collect their weapons and place them in secure storage, as required by the Ouagadougou third supplementary agreement, has so far yielded disappointing results. In addition, the issue of payment of allowances to both the cantoned Forces nouvelles ex-combatants and personnel of the national defence and security forces could become a source of disturbances that might undermine the secure environment for the elections. The stalled process of dismantling and disarming the militias in the west, as well as the continued existence of youth groups that have a tendency to resort to politically motivated violence, also pose similar risks for a secure climate for the elections.

64. I am also particularly concerned about the lack of genuine progress in the redeployment of State authority in the north, especially with regard to the centralization of the treasury. This has prevented the full reunification of the country and the complete restoration of State authority throughout the territory of Côte d'Ivoire following the lifting of the zone of confidence. I urge the parties and the Facilitator, with the support of international partners, to persevere in addressing these crucial issues, including through agreement on arrangements for reunifying the armed and security forces and the implementation of an effective reintegration programme for ex-combatants, as well as the civic service programme.

65. As other examples around the world have shown, if not managed properly and transparently, elections, which are intended to consolidate peace and democracy, could become a source of instability. In addition to taking measures to mitigate the risks referred to above in the period leading to the elections, it will also be important to carefully manage the delicate period immediately following the elections. In this regard, I would like to encourage the Ivorian leaders to maintain a commitment to the spirit of mutual accommodation and reconciliation. The successes achieved so far in managing the obstacles that have emerged in the implementation of the Ouagadougou Agreement provide a basis for trust in the capabilities of the Ivorian parties to rise above narrow party interests and put national interests first, in surmounting any potentially destabilizing issues that might arise in the wake of the election.

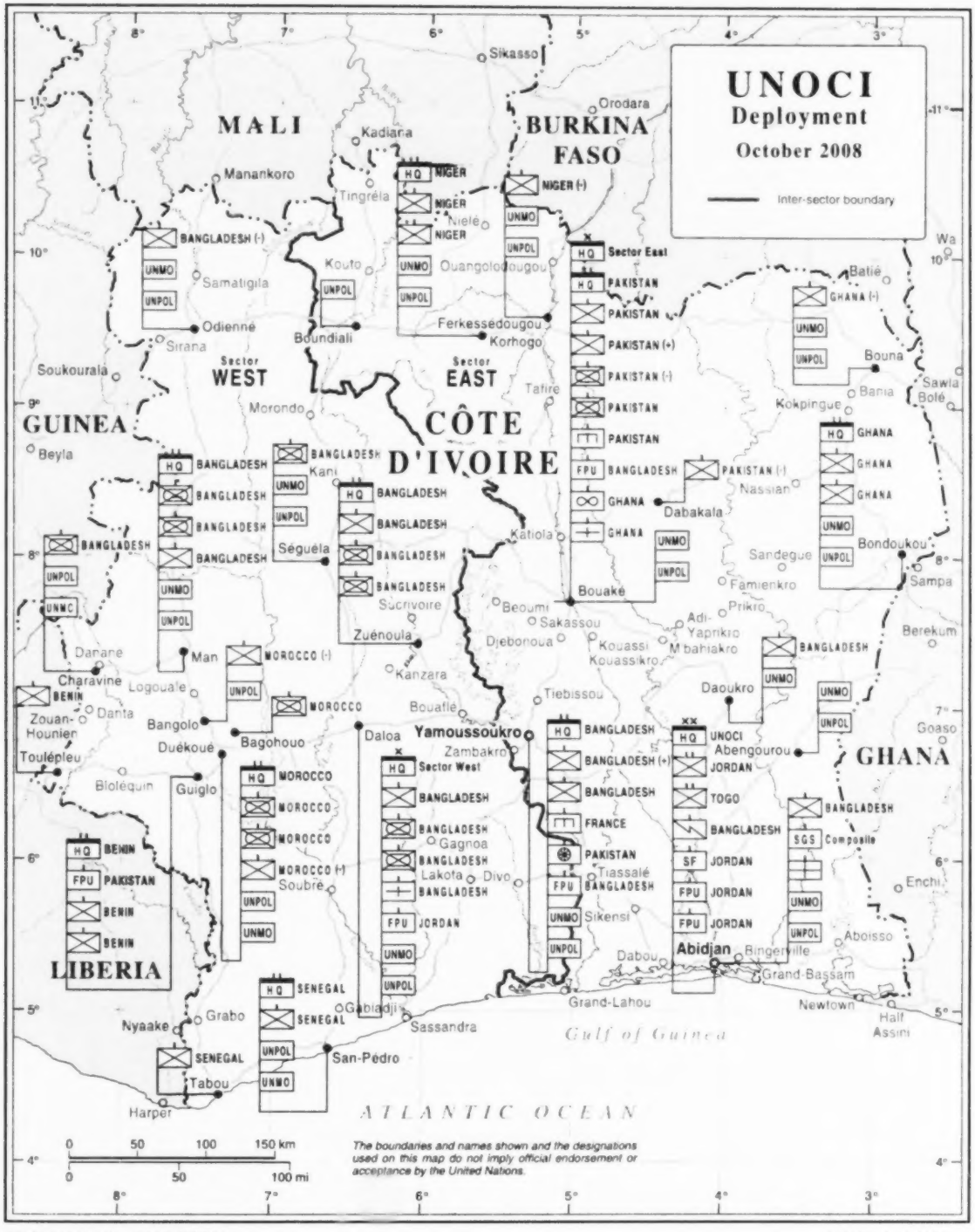
66. In conclusion, I would like to thank my Special Representative for Côte d'Ivoire, Y. J. Choi, and all UNOCI military, police and civilian personnel for their continued commitment to supporting the peace process. I am also grateful to the Facilitator of the Ivorian peace process, President Blaise Compaoré, and his Special Representative in Côte d'Ivoire, for their tireless facilitation efforts. Finally, I thank all troop- and police-contributing countries, the Economic Community of West African States, the African Union, the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, humanitarian organizations and multilateral and bilateral donors, as well as international and local non-governmental organizations, for their important contributions to the efforts to restore lasting peace and stability in Côte d'Ivoire.

Annex

United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire: military and police strength as at 1 October 2008

	Military component					
Country	*Military observers*	*Staff officers*	*Troops*	*Total*	*Formed police units*	*Civilian police*
Argentina						3
Bangladesh	11	10	2 704	2 725	250	5
Benin	8	7	420	435		51
Bolivia	3			3		
Brazil	4	3		7		
Burundi						14
Cameroon						58
Canada						7
Central African Republic						9
Chad	2			2		18
China	7			7		1
Croatia	2			2		
Djibouti						51
Democratic Republic of the Congo						20
Ecuador	2			2		
El Salvador	3			3		
Ethiopia	2			2		
France	2	10	171	183		11
Gambia	3			3		
Ghana	6	7	534	547		5
Guatemala	5			5		
Guinea	1			1		
India	7			7		
Ireland	2			2		
Jordan	7	12	1 050	1 069	374	9
Libya						2
Madagascar						7
Moldova	4			4		
Morocco		2	722	724		
Namibia	2			2		
Nepal	3	1		4		
Niger	6	3	382	391		42
Nigeria	8			8		
Pakistan	9	10	1 126	1 145	124	1
Paraguay	8	2		10		

Country	*Military component*				*Formed police units*	*Civilian police*
	Military observers	*Staff officers*	*Troops*	*Total*		
Peru	3			3		
Philippines	4	3		7		
Poland	2			2		
Romania	7			7		
Russian Federation	11			11		
Rwanda						3
Senegal	10	6	320	336		41
Serbia	3			3		
Spain						1
Switzerland						2
United Republic of Tanzania	1	2		3		
Togo	7	6	309	322		9
Tunisia	7	3		10		
Turkey						6
Uruguay	2			2		5
Uganda	4	1		5		
Yemen	8	1		9		7
Zambia	2			2		
Zimbabwe	2			2		
Total	**190**	**89**	**7 738**	**8 017**	**748**	**388**



Map No. 4220 Rev. 23 UNITED NATIONS
October 2008

Department of Field Support
Cartographic Section

United Nations S/2008/646

Security Council

Distr.: General
14 October 2008
English
Original: French

Letter dated 13 October 2008 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, and further to my letter of 8 October 2008 (S/2008/641), I have the honour to transmit to you the following:

(a) An inventory of objects abandoned by elements of the Rwandan Defence Forces (RDF) at the Rumangabo theatre of operations (see annex I);

(b) A new series of photographs proving the involvement of Rwanda (see annex II).

While reiterating its submission of 8 October 2008, my Government requests that an investigation should be undertaken in order to explain why related military materiel intended for the Rwandan contingent that is serving as part of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) should have been found in a military arena in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

My Government once again invites the Security Council to take action on this request and would be grateful if you could arrange for this letter and its annexes to be circulated as a document of the Council.

(*Signed*) Atoki **Ileka**
Ambassador

08-55105 (E) 171008 201008

Annex I to the letter dated 13 October 2008 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

An inventory of objects abandoned by elements of the Rwandan Defence Forces (RDF) at the Rumangabo theatre of operations

On the tenth day of October 2008, I, Major Cirimwami Nkuba, Warrant Officer T2, 8 Rgn Mil, itemized the objects that were abandoned by elements of the Rwandan Defence Forces (RDF) at Rumangabo on 9 October 2008, as follows:

(a) Arms

- R4 No. N 808245 A1 (RDF)
- AKA 47 NK 1825 (RDF)
- Grenade T 0985-3T (RDF)
- AKA 47 4161 belonging to Sergeant Nkurunziza Emmanuel (RDF)
- Electric detonator

(b) Campaign materiel

- Seven military shovels

(c) Communications equipment

- One PRC-710S Tadiran radio, 1747 series, found beside the body of Sergeant Nkurunziza Emmanuel (RDF) IBN Special Forces operator, who was found dead and was summarily buried at Rumangabo.

(d) Equipment

- One RDF rocket carrier belonging to soldier Niyomugabo Pierre of E-Coy (Company E of the IBN Special Forces)
- Five RDF uniforms
- Eleven RDF jackets
- Eight raincoats (property of Rwandan contingent to Darfur)
- Five RDF kepis
- Two further raincoats which could not be identified
- Five Webbs
- One plastic mess tin
- Two water bottles
- The insignia of Sergeant Nkurunziza Emmanuel, who was found dead and was summarily buried at Rumangabo.

(e) Documents

1. Military Medical Insurance card belonging to soldier Nzeyimana Dieudonné, born 1 January 1986, member No. 0100721-00, registration No. 100721, issued by the Ministry of Defence of Rwanda.

2. Mission orders belonging to Corporal Musoni Nyangezi, Sv No. AP 65757, section commander of the IBN Special Forces, issued by Lieutenant Ndamutsa on 23 September 2008.

3. Fire register.

4. Firing panel for 60-millimetre mortar.

5. Electric detonator manual.

6. Identity card of Burundian soldier Ruvuzimana Désiré, who entered Rwanda on 2 January 2008. Document issued by the Ministry of the Interior of Burundi. Height 1.65 metres. Laissez-passer No. 00005/2008.

7. Request for identity card for Sergeant Nkurunziza Emmanuel, who was found dead at Rumangabo.

8. Electricity bill dated 4 January 2008 and receipt made out to Corporal Ngabo Muturanyi, witnessed by Corporal Munyamariza Narcisse, Corporal Nsabimana Laurent and private Murwanashyaka. Found at Rumangabo.

9. SPG9 course manual.

10. List of soldiers who completed RDF artillery course.

11. Rwandan francs/sixth page photo promotion.

12. RDF 60-millimetre and 82-millimetre mortar course manual.

13. Firing manual for RDF 60-millimetre mortar.

14. AIDS test document No. 05/090/08/08 from Kibungo hospital in the name of Ms. Batamuriza Alice, found in the pocket of Sergeant Nkurunziza Emmanuel. That woman was presumably the fiancée or girlfriend of the Sergeant.

15. A receipt dated 29 August 2008 issued upon the discharge from Kigali, Military Hospital, Rwanda (Tel. No. 586420) of Sergeant Nkurunziza Emmanuel.

16. Military medical insurance card belonging to Corporal Nkurunziza Emmanuel, born 1 January 1975, member No. 0044762-00, registration No. 4462, CSR No. 1026544T valid through 31 December 2007, issued by the Rwandan Ministry of Defence.

17. Military identity card No. 52828 belonging to Cpl. Nkurunziza Emmanuel. Height: 1.80 metres; weight: 60 kilograms; registration No. (AP) 4854, issued on 15 September 2003 by the Director of RDF registration.

18. Transfer document in the name of Cpl. Nkurunziza, service No. 44767, 1st. BN, Special Forces, issued on 30 July 2008 by the Rwandan Ministry of Defence in Nyabihu district and signed by Second Lieutenant Pascal Twagirayezu, RMO 1BN Special Forces (restricted).

19. Medical prescription No. 84257 signed by Dr. Lule Joseph (general surgeon), Tel. No. 03302766, on 28 August 2008.

20. Kigali Military Hospital discharge form for Cpl. Nkurunziza Emmanuel, who had been admitted to that hospital on 25 August 2008 and released 27 August. Attending physician: Dr. Lule Joseph (general surgeon).

21. Two patient slips in the name of Cpl. Nkurunziza — No. 2105/07 and 525/08.

22. Mission order No. 92273 issued to Private 1st class Hakizimana Joseph, 1BN Special Forces, service No. AP101121. Function: soldier; type of travel: official leave, son of Nzamwita and Mukanderi Anyisi, travelling to Bisate, signed by Lieutenant Jean Bosco Mbahire, Administrative Officer at RDF General Staff HQ (Ministry of Defence).

23. Passport photograph of Ms. Batamurisa Alice, presumably the fiancée (girlfriend) of Nkurunziza Emmanuel.

24. Business card bearing the name of Mr. Itangayenda Vincent, Protocol Officer at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Rwanda and containing the following information:

Tel. cell: (250) 08853415
Tel.: (250) 575386
Fax (off): 572904
P.O. Box 179, Kigali
E-mail. itangayenda@minafet.gov.rw; rezida@webmail.com.

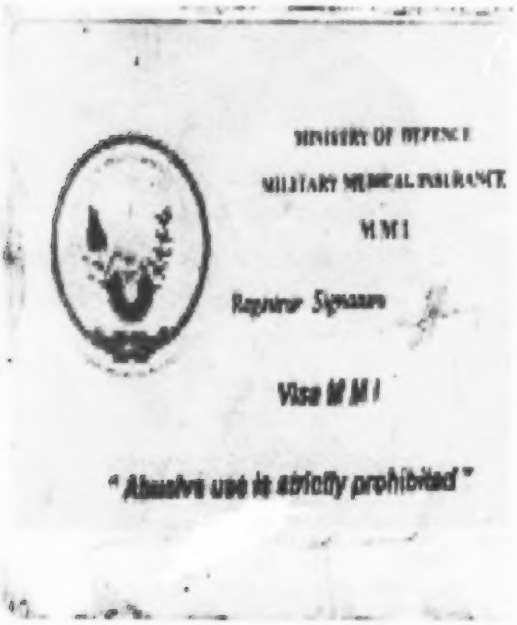
Notes

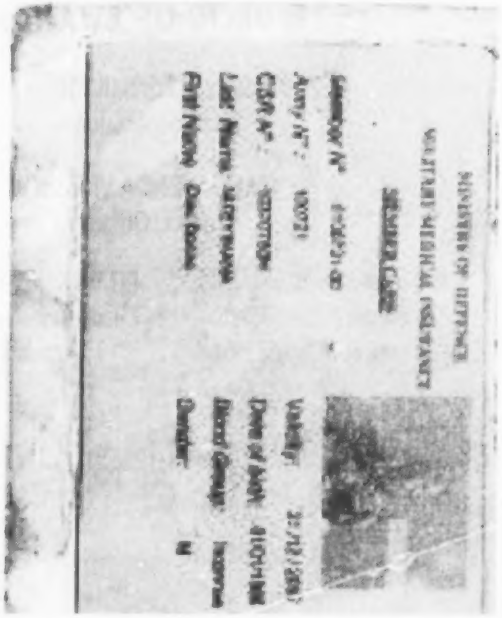
- All the material evidence found at the Rumangabo theatre of operations was left behind by the Rwandan Defence Forces (RDF). No trace of the National Congress for the Defence of the People has yet been found.
- The evidence and the statements made by the local population sufficiently prove that Rumangabo was attacked by the First Battalion of the RDF Special Forces.
- Indications that the Burundian soldier Ruvuzimana Désiré was at Rumangabo, and that he entered Rwanda on 2 January 2008 and was registered by the immigration service, is further proof of the previously reported recruitment of Burundians by Rwanda to fight in the war in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
- The RPA military identity card in the name of Cpl. Nkurunziza Emmanuel issued on 15 September 2003 bears his old RPA registration number (AP 4854).
- The flip side of the admission slip for the patient Nkurunziza Emmanuel bears the stamp of Dr. Christophe Seyinzoga.

In proof whereof we sign this inventory, in order to certify that these statements are true and accurate.

Annex II to the letter dated 13 October 2008 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

A new series of photographs proving the involvement of Rwanda





ARMEE PATRIOTIQUE RWANDAISE

Si vous trouvez cette carte, présentez la à la Gendarmerie ou à l'Unité de l'armée la plus proche

Signature du propriétaire

Signature de l'Autorité qui l'a délivrée
Le Directeur d'enregistrement, APR

«Toute possession illégale est passible de sanction»

KANOMBE MILITARY HOSPITAL
B.P. 3377
KIGALI-RWANDA

CARD N°

NAME/ARMY NUMBER:

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
and Cooperation

ITANGAYENDA Vincent
Protocol Officer

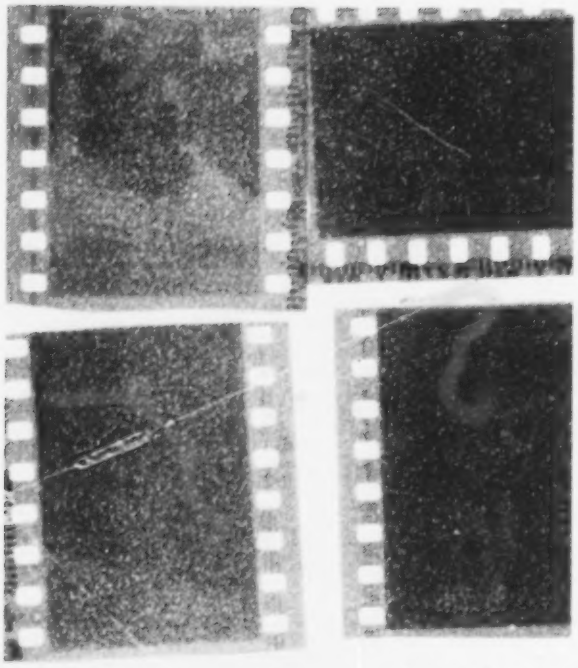
Cell phone: (+250)08853415
Tel (office): (+250)575386
Fax (office): (+250)572904

P.O.BOX: 179-Kigali
E-mail: [illegible]
rezida@webmail.[illegible]

ARMEE PATRIOTIQUE RWANDAISE

CARTE D'IDENTITÉ

N° de la carte 5282
Date de naissance [illegible]
Sexe M Taille 1.80
N° de l'armée AP-485
Nom: CAP NKURUNZIZA Emmanuel
Poids 60Kgs
Groupe sanguin — Date de livraison [illegible]



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CHANGE RANGE CARD

CHARGES

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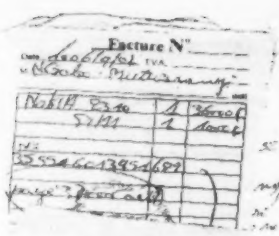
156	3 -03		
200	3 -31		
300	3 -57		
400	4 -14	2 -26	
500	4 -41	3 -52	
600	5 -23	3 -57	2 -56
700	5 -95	4 -22	3 -52
800	6 -69	4 -58	4 -09
900	7 -62	4 -96	4 -37
1000	9 -44	5 -35	4 -65
1100	10 -00	5 -76	4 -93
1200	6	6 -21	5 -23
1300		6 -70	5 -87

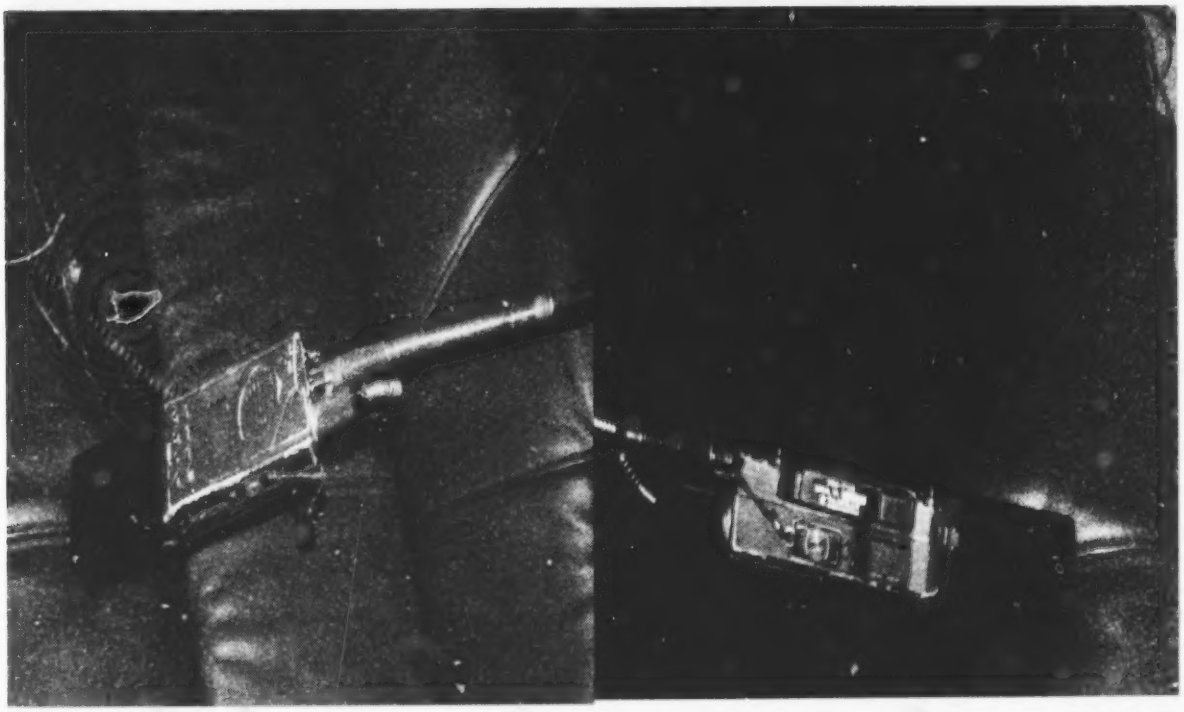


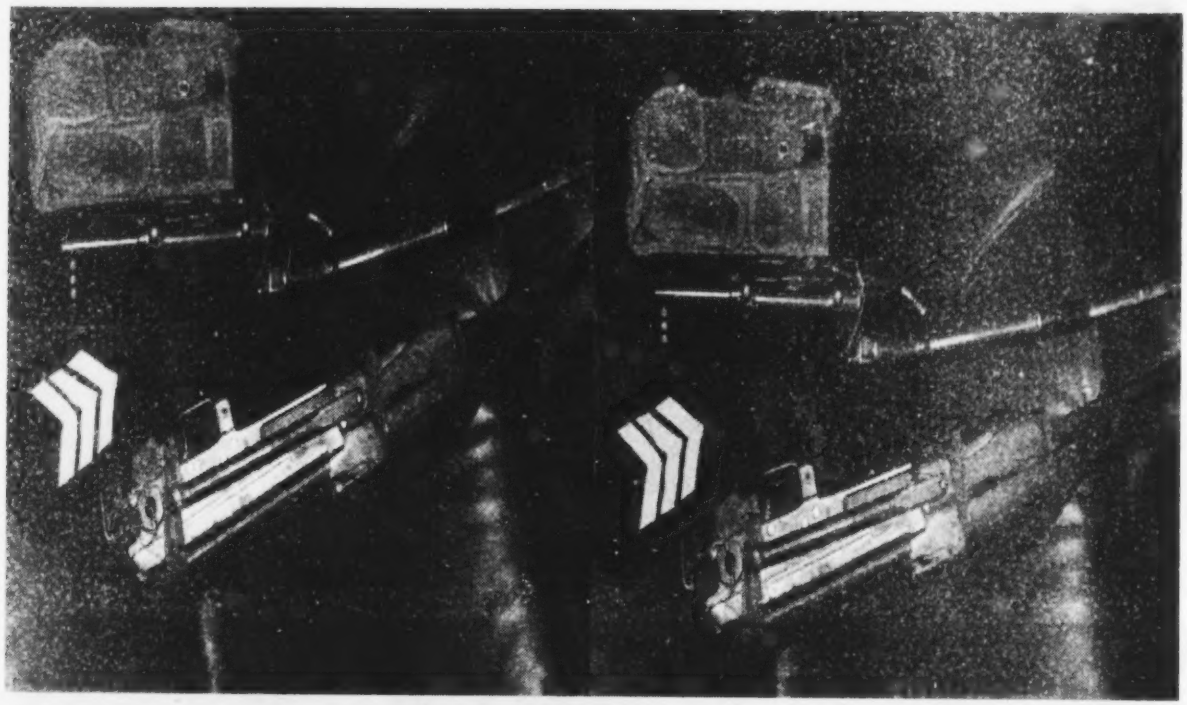
KANOMBE MILITARY HOSPITAL
P.O. BOX 3377
TEL FAX 586420
KIGALI

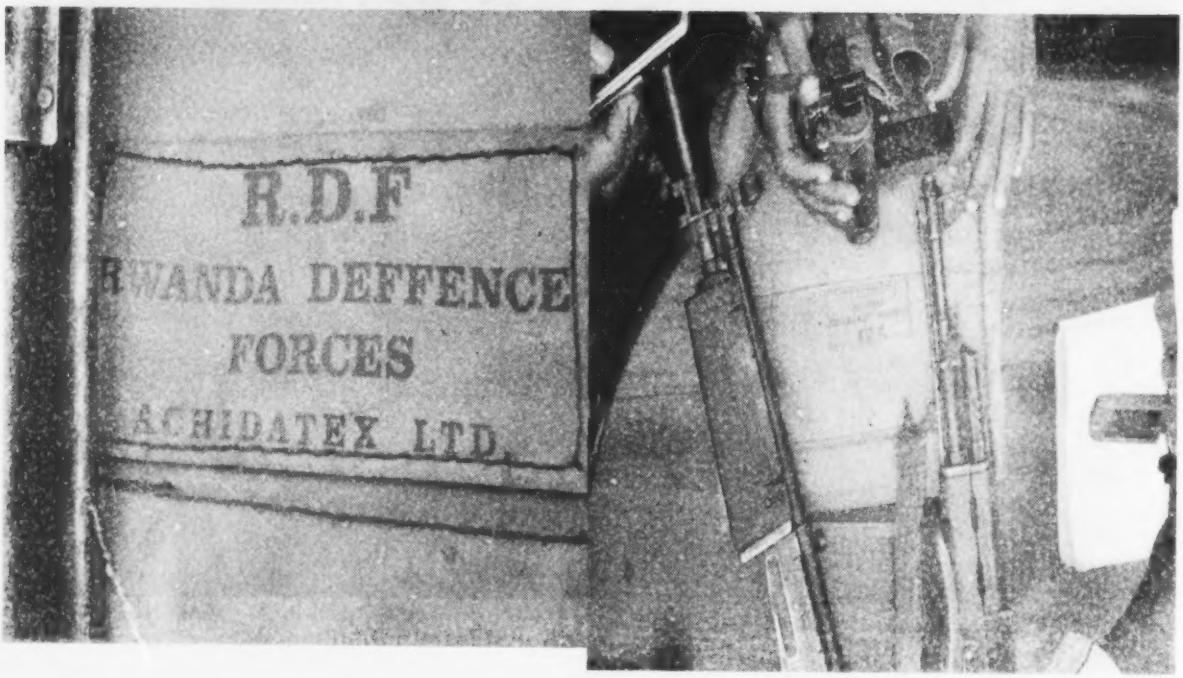
DISCHARGE FORM

HOSPITAL: KMH
NAME NO/RANK: Cpl NKURUNZIZA E
AGE 27 UNIT:
DATE OF ADMISSION 25/08/08 DATE OF DISCHARGE 27/08/2008
DIGNOSIS: FB ni Fvr
OR NOTES Explosion dans:
- cuisse droite + soins plaie x6 j
- Tête bonnet 400f 4cht x7 j
SGNED DATE 28/08/2008

TCA 8/09/2008.



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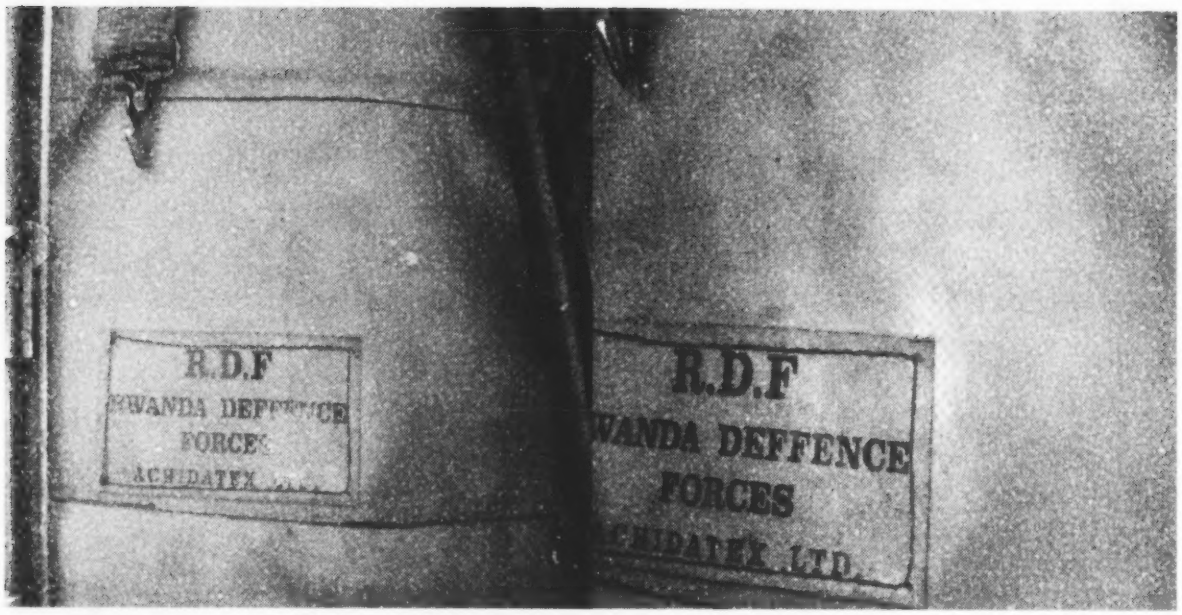
RWANDA DEFFENCE
FORCES
ACHIDATEX LTD.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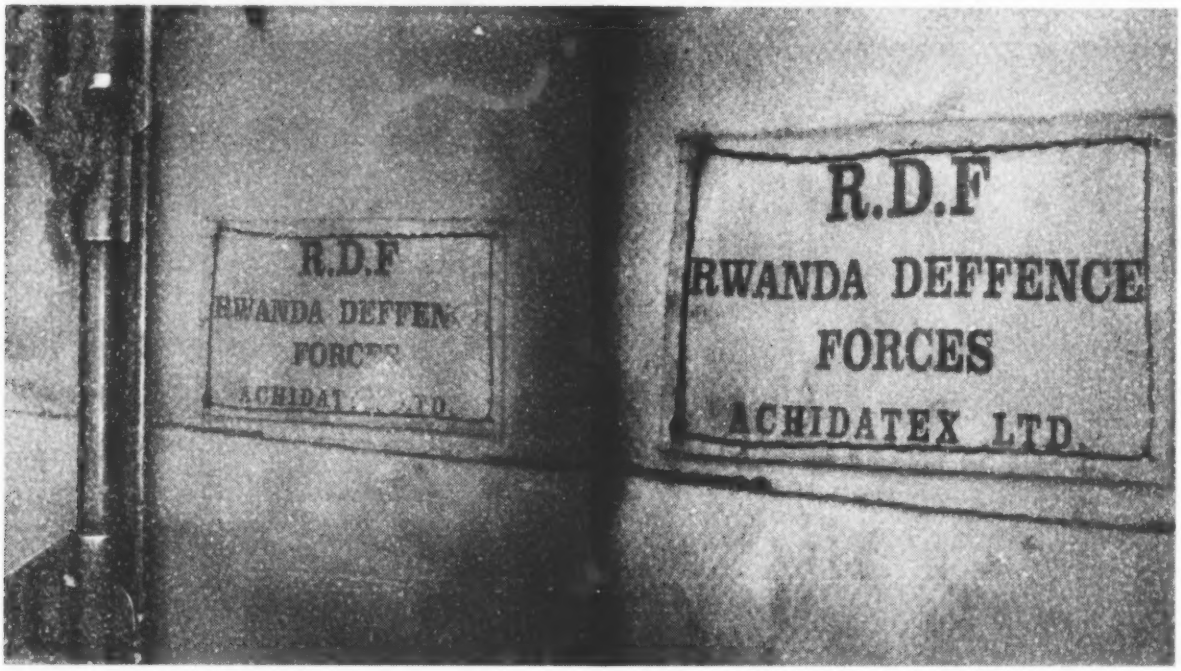
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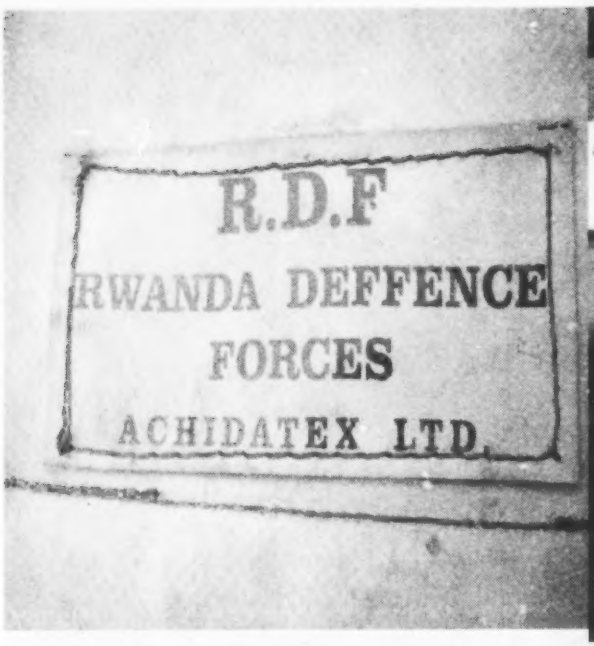
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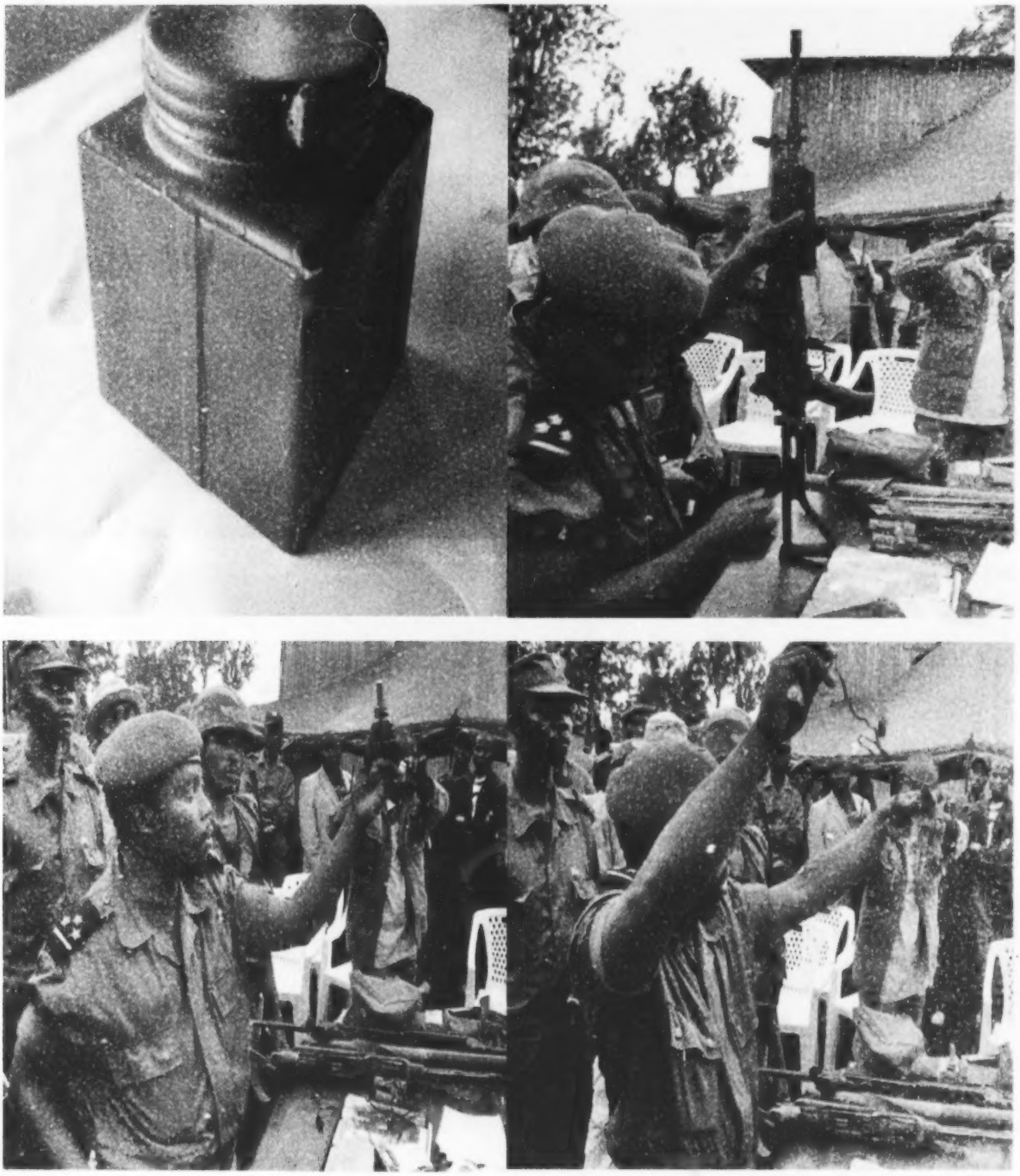
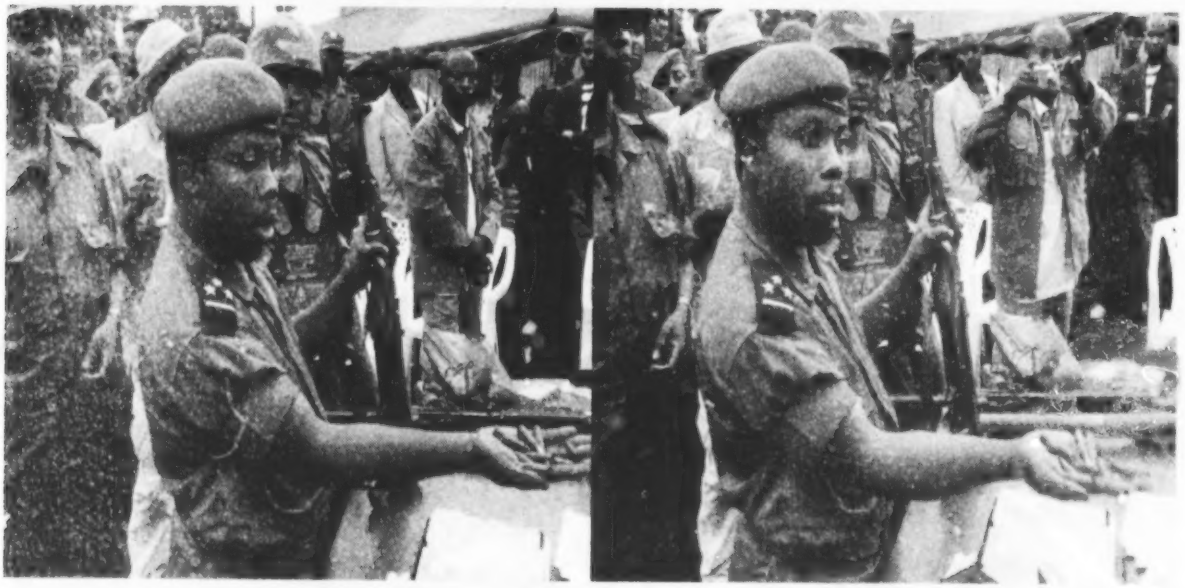
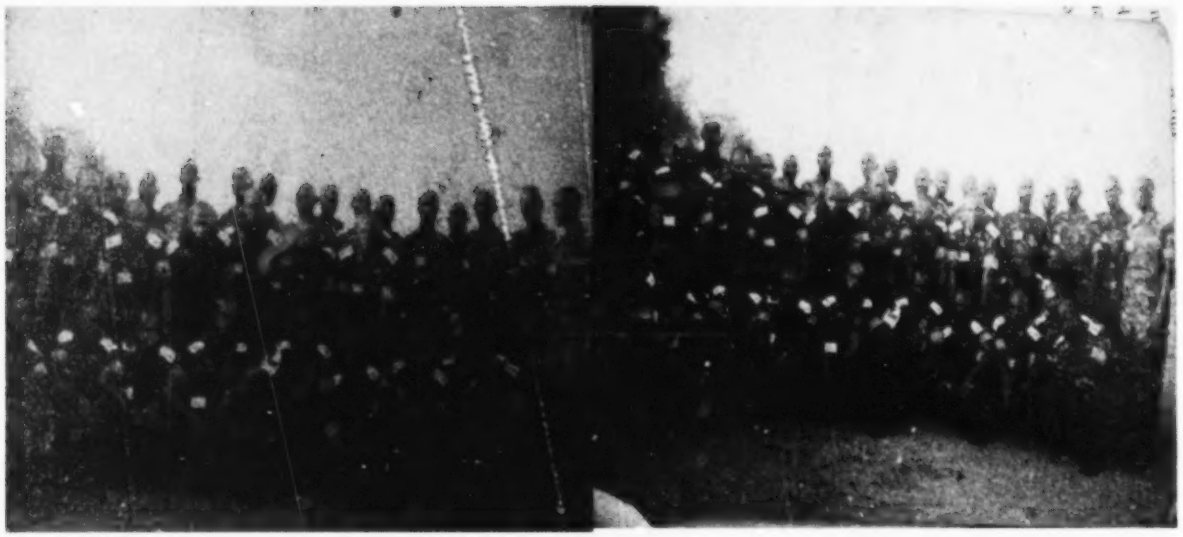
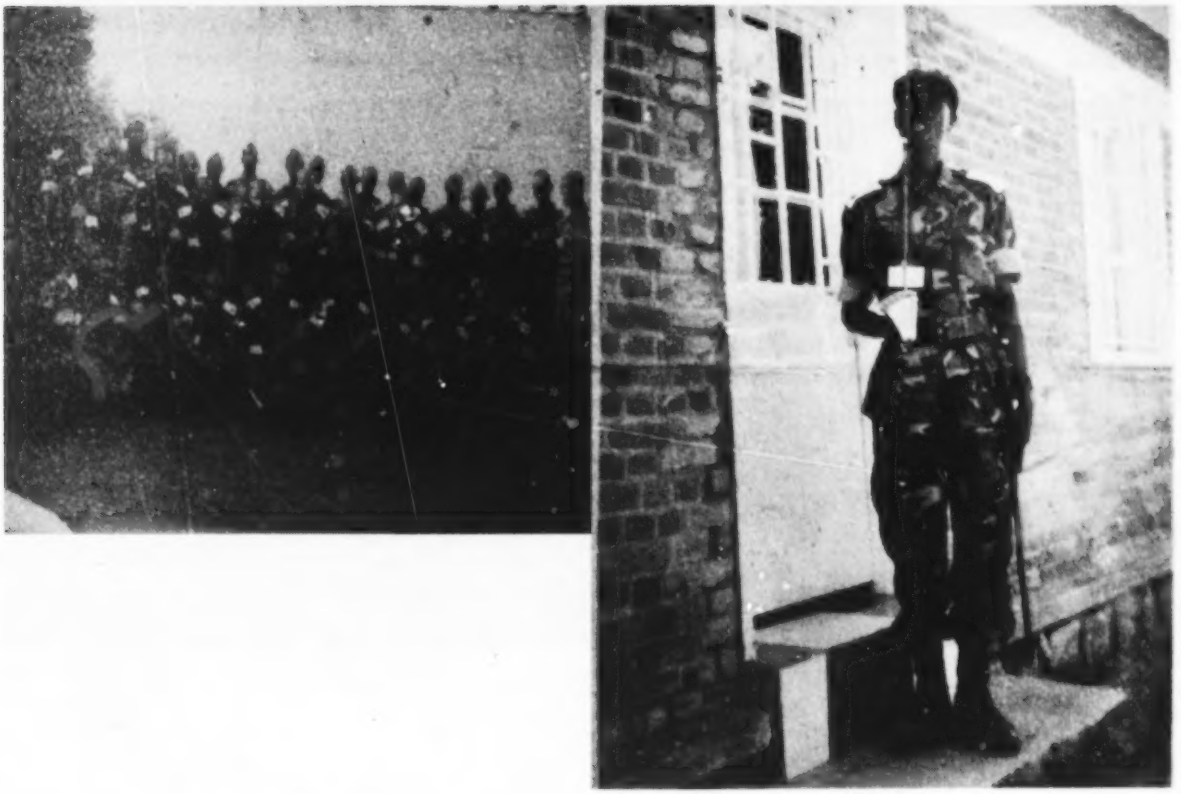
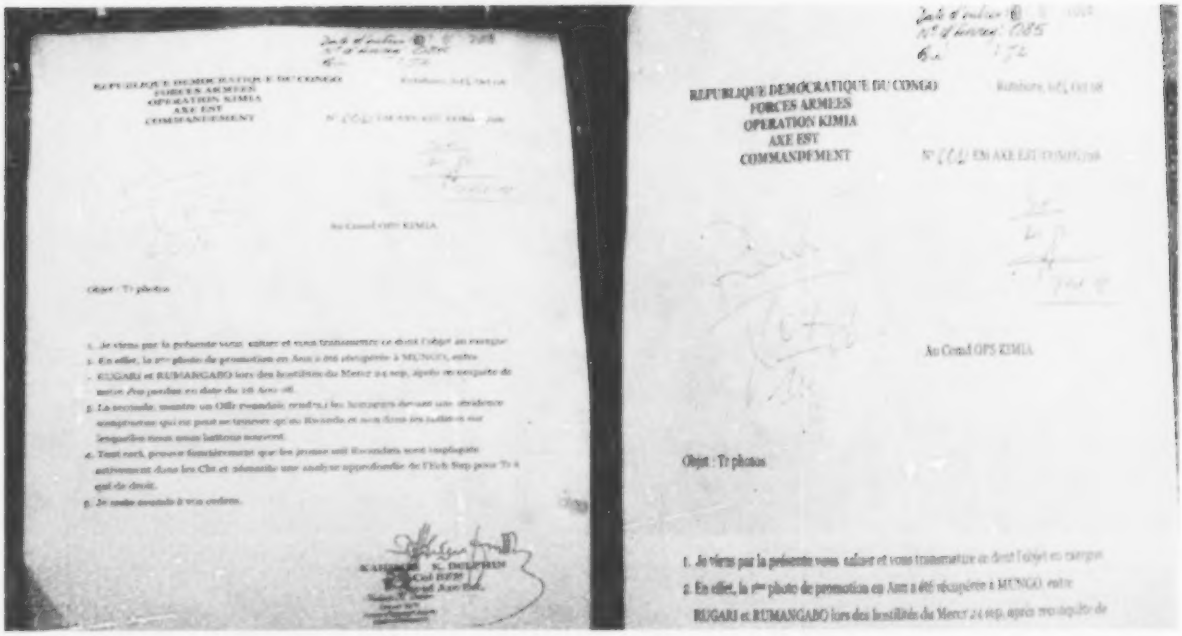










REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO
FORCES ARMEES
OPERATION KIMIA
AXE EST
COMMANDEMENT

Au Comd OPS KIMIA

Objet : Tr photos

1. Je viens par la présente vous saluer et vous transmettre ci dessous l'objet en marge
2. En effet, la 2ème photo de promotion en Axe a été récupérée à MUNGO, entre RUGARI et RUMANGABO lors des hostilités du Mercr 24 sep, après enquête de notre Avp pardon en date du 28 Avr 08.
3. La seconde, montre un Offr rwandais, rendre les honneurs devant une dévidoire compromettante qui ne peut se trouver qu'au Rwanda et non dans les habitudes sur lesquelles nous nous battons souvent.
4. Tout cela, prouve formellement que les jeunes mil Rwandais sont impliqués activement dans les Clst et nécessite une analyse approfondie de l'Etat Maj pour Tr à qui de droit.
5. Je reste ouvert à vos ordres.

KAHUMBU K. DIEUDONNE
Col FAC
Cmd Axe Est

BANQUE NATIONALE DU RWANDA
D9920921
MILLE FRANCS
1000
PAYABLES AVEC
1000
D9920921

KANOMBE MILITARY HOSPITAL
B.P. 3377
KIGALI-RWANDA

CARD N° 3603

NAME / ARMY NUMBER : Cpl

LIST OF ILLUMINATOR FOR 60MM MORTAR

Ser No.	Part No	Name	Q'ty	Remarks
1	[illegible]	Aiming illuminator	1	
2	[illegible]	Illuminator for 60mm Mortar	1	
3	I — 23	Lug	2	
4	T1 — 019	Small cylinder	1	
5	T1 — 124	screw — driver	1	For packing screw2/set and spare part
6		Small screw — driver	1	
7		Nut M3	2	
8		Bolt W2.5 — 0.35	10	
9		Instruction for illuminator — 18	1	

Packed by: Inspected by: Date:

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

MILITARY MEDICAL INSURANCE

M M I

Registrar Signature

Visa M M I

" Abusive use is strictly prohibited "

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

MILITARY MEDICAL INSURANCE

MEMBER CARD

Member N° 0044762-00

CSR N° : 10276544T

Last Name: NKURUNZIZA

First Name Emmanuel

Date of birth: 01/01/1975

Gender: M

Validity: 31 /12 / 2008

Blood Group: Inconnue

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

MILITARY MEDICAL INSURANCE

MEMBER CARD

Member N° 0044762-00

Army N° : 44762

CSR N° : 10276544T

Last Name: NKURUNZIZA

First Name Emmanuel

Validity: 31 /12 / 2007

Date of birth: 01/01/1975

Blood Group: Inconnue

Gender:

N° 84257

MILITARY MEDICAL INSURANCE (MMI)
B.P. 6210
KIGALI

ORDONNANCE MEDICALE
PRISE EN CHARGE N°

N° AFFILIATION
NOM ET PRENOM
AGE
ADRESSE

MALADIE NATURELLE
MALADIE PROFESSIONNELLE
ACCIDENT DE TRAVAIL
ACCIDENT DE CIRCULATION
AUTRES (PRECISER)

Bénéficiaire : Assuré(e) lui-même(e) ☐ Conjoint(e) ☐ Enfant(s) ☐ N° ..... NOM ET PRENOM ..... Age ..... Sexe .....
Formation Sanitaire : Nom .....

STRICTEMENT RESERVE AU MEDECIN

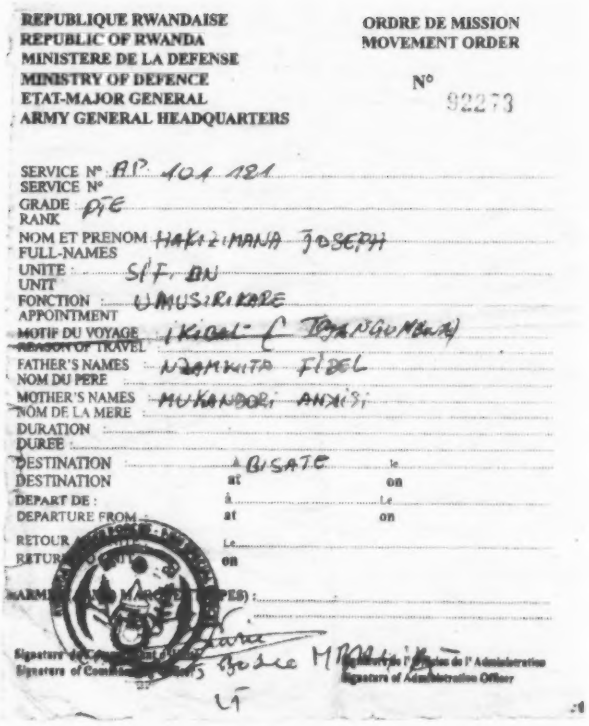
PRESCRIPTION MEDICALE (4 PRODUITS MAX)

FB ® Fort
fin Exfoliate on 26/08/2008
TCA 08/2008

U LILE [illegible]
GENERAL PRACTITIONER
TEL. 233078

FAIT A ..... LE .....
NOM ET PRENOM DU MEDECIN ..... N° D'ORDRE .....
SIGNATURE ET CACHET .....

TCA 8888
DATE ET SIGNATURE



REPUBLIQUE RWANDAISE
REPUBLIC OF RWANDA
MINISTERE DE LA DEFENSE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
ETAT-MAJOR GENERAL
ARMY GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

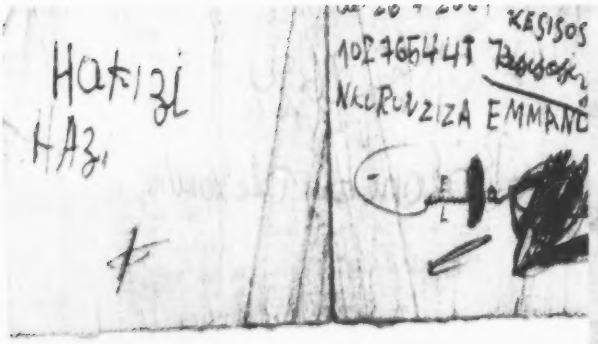
ORDRE DE MISSION
MOVEMENT ORDER

N° 92273

SERVICE N° AP 404 121
SERVICE N°
GRADE PTE
RANK
NOM ET PRENOM HAKIZIMANA JOSEPH
FULL-NAMES
UNITE S/T. BN
UNIT
FONCTION UMUSIRIKARE
APPOINTMENT
MOTIF DU VOYAGE IKIGALI & BYANGUMBA
REASON OF TRAVEL
FATHER'S NAMES NZAMWITA FIDEL
NOM DU PERE
MOTHER'S NAMES MUKANDORI ANNIS
NOM DE LA MERE
DURATION
DUREE
DESTINATION A BISATE le
DESTINATION at on
DEPART DE : à Le
DEPARTURE FROM : at on
RETOUR Le
RETURN on

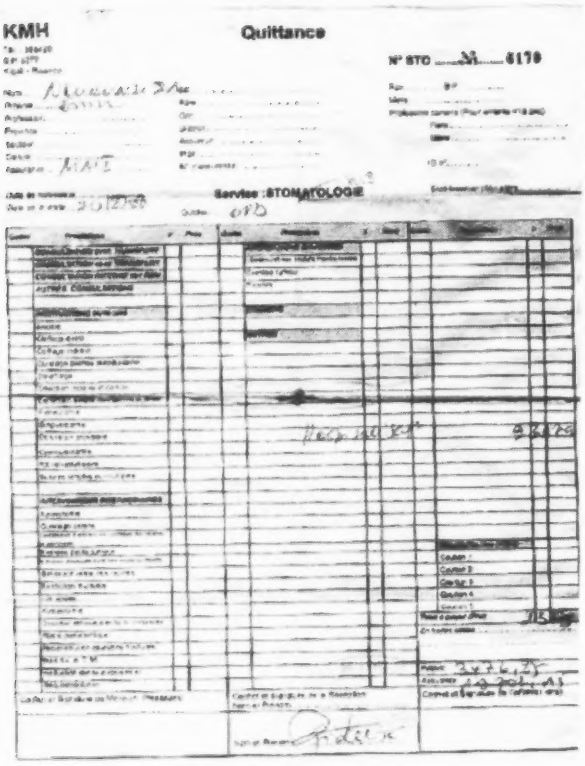
Signature de l'Officier de l'Etat-Major de l'Administration
Signature of Administration Officer

LT



HAKIZI
HAZI

KESISOS
1021765441
NKURUNZIZA EMMANU



KMH

Quittance

N° BTO 6170

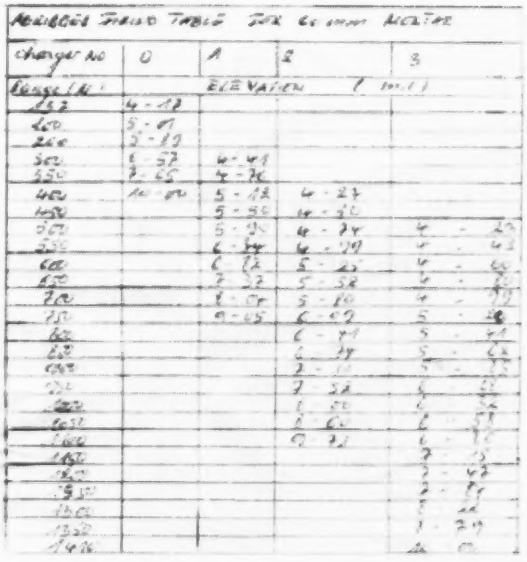
Service : STOMATOLOGIE

REGISTERED BOOK FOR FIRE

No	Command	Elevation	Deflection	Shell	Referen
1	Section fire	7-80	3000		
2	Charge n° 0	7- 00			
3	Section load 5 shells				
4	Section fire				
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					

REGISTERED BOOK FOR FIRE

No	Command	Elevation	Deflection	Shell	Referen
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					



Charge n°	0	1	2	3
Range (m)		ELEVATION	(mils)	
250	4 - 12			
300	5 - 01			
350	5 - 89			
400	6 - 77	4 - 41		
450	7 - 65	4 - 76		
500	10 - 00	5 - 12	4 - 27	
550		5 - 58	4 - 80	
600		6 - 44	5 - 34	
650		7 - 32	5 - 88	
700		8 - 05	6 - 42	
750		9 - 65	6 - 92	